

MR. BLOOMFIELD GOES ON TOUR OF VOCATION STUDY

Boston Expert Holds Conference in Washington Preparatory to Leaving for Europe on Account of Panama-Pacific Fair

TO ARRANGE CONGRESS

Prof. Paul H. Haines to Preside at International Meeting at San Francisco and Head of Bureau to Give Lectures

Vocational work as it is carried on in England, Scotland and Germany has reached such a high standard of efficiency that Meyer Bloomfield, director of the vocational bureau of Boston is to make an extensive study of it, starting from New York Tuesday evening on the Macartania, accompanied by Mrs. Bloomfield.

He goes to Washington tonight to hold conferences with government officials and others concerning his investigations abroad.

Mr. Bloomfield stated today that the vocational bureau had been asked to take charge of a congress on vocational guidance at the Panama-Pacific international exposition in 1915. He will meet some of the people who will attend that congress while on his trip in Europe.

Prof. Paul H. Haines of Harvard University has been asked to preside and has signified his willingness to undertake the task.

As the contribution of the Boston bureau on vocational guidance, Mr. Bloomfield will give a series of lectures at the University of California during the summer of 1914 and 1915.

Mr. Bloomfield will make a hurried trip, considering the vast field which he is to cover and the many opportunities presented to him for study.

All arrangements however have been made in advance so that he will enter upon his work without any delay, starting at Liverpool and ending at Paris, whence he will leave for home via Cherbourg on the George Washington June 1.

COMMERCE HIGH BOYS WIN SOUTH AMERICAN TRIPS

Schoolmates Give Cheers for Successful Youths When Results Are Announced in the Middle of a Lecture

WORK RECORDS GOOD

It was when a lecture was being given on South America by Selden Martin of the Harvard School of Business Administration at the High School of Commerce this morning that announcement was received from the mayor's office of the successful candidates for the Chamber of Commerce trip to South America.

Headmaster James E. Downey interrupted the lecture to make the names known. William A. Boltz of Jamaica Plain and Edward Freedman of Roxbury were called out as the winners, standing respectively first and second on the list, and their alternates, Raymond W. Moore of Mattapan and Clarence E. Rosen of Jamaica Plain.

The announcement was received with cheers, even those who did not succeed rejoicing that their school had carried off the honors. The four winners were then hurried into the master's office for a little talk, had their pictures taken in the school yard and were dismissed that they might at once communicate with their parents and make preparations for the trip.

Asked how they felt about it before they left the building, the two boys said they were surprised to know how they felt or what to say. They were almost too bewildered even to smile. William A. Boltz's record at the school shows that during the preceding three years, and so far this year, he received five A's and one B.

Freedman received the first year three A's and three B's; the second year one A and two B's and three C's; the third year two A's and four B's, and so far this year two A's, three B's and one C. The character cards of both are marked with very high ratings. Both boys have worked with well-known business houses during their summer and December vacations.

GETTYSBURG PLANS AFFECTED

Though more than 3000 Massachusetts civil war veterans have filed with E. O. Skelton, at the State House, intentions of going in the state's delegation to the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, to be held July 1, 2, 3 and 4, many have changed their minds and the state commission is at a loss to know for how many to provide. Arrangements are being made for a special camp for this state.

ADDITION PROPOSED TO PAUL REVERE PARK



Beautiful spot at Main street and Broadway, Somerville, named for revolutionary hero

Much interest has been aroused in the city of Somerville by the proposition of Mayor Charles A. Burns that a strip of land be purchased from the Downs estate to increase the size of Paul Revere park. It is felt by members of the Somerville Historical Society and other patriotic organizations that the proposition to add about 1000 feet to the area of the park, which at present contains about that amount of surface is fitting.

Paul Revere park, which is spoken of as the smallest public park in America, is at the top of Winter hill, at the junction of Main street and Broadway. It was set aside as a park about 12 years

ago and has proven a very popular spot. Several years ago the members of the Ann Tufts chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected a tablet on the park to commemorate the fact that Mrs. Tufts, for whom the chapter was named, occupied a house on or near the present park at the time of the revolution.

The park gets its name from the fact that it is on the dirt line said to have been taken by Paul Revere on his memorable ride. Directly opposite, on Main street, is a table erected by the Somerville Historical Society marked to tell

that Revere on his way to Concord and Lexington to notify the populace of the approach of the British did actually pass that spot.

The question of increasing the park's area depends largely on the financial outlook on the annual budget. It is hoped to secure sufficient funds from the fund debt of the city to purchase the land. It is proposed that a footpath will be laid out across the park to allow persons to cross from Broadway to Main street at the wider end of the park without the necessity of walking all the way around it, and a few seats be provided.

TECH FRATERNITIES SEEKING HOMES ON CAMBRIDGE SITE

Greek letter fraternity men at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will face the problem of housing when the institute moves to the new Technology across the Charles river. Land cannot be obtained for building on the campus. There are many objections to utilizing sections of the dormitories. To establish a group of fraternity houses off the campus is not desirable, it is said.

It seems practically certain however that at least half of the chapters will be housed in dormitories.

"The student housing committee of the corporation, of which A. Farwell Bemis is chairman, is in favor of utilizing sections of the dormitories.

The fraternities are ready to agree to this if they can be allowed to run their own kitchens and clubs as they have been doing. In fact, the chapters have practically agreed that they will not take quarters on the campus unless this is granted.

After lengthy discussion the committee agreed to recommend that if a lease of sufficient time were taken, the chapters be allowed to plan the interior of the buildings occupied by them as far as practicable and that kitchens be allowed.

The interfraternity council which is composed of a representative of each chapter at Tech is now the clearing house for ideas on the subject, but so far little or no definite action has been taken.

Many plans for raising money for

building houses off the campus have been proposed. Nearly all take the form of bonds. About \$300,000 is estimated to be the cost of building one of the houses. The equipment will cost more.

The active members of the chapters cannot, except in rare cases, provide that amount and therefore a general appeal is to be sent out to graduate members from each chapter that decides to build. So far as can be learned, only one chapter, Delta Psi, has a contract for a building. Its members are to have a chapter house above Massachusetts avenue on the Esplanade. Two other fraternities are known to be looking for situations and one or two are said to have options on land in the same vicinity.

Regulation of membership is another thing being discussed. The freshman rule is foremost among the topics. From the institute's point of view it would be a good thing to prohibit the initiation of freshmen. The freshmen would then live in the institute dormitories and be a source of revenue to the school instead of helping maintain separate institutions off the campus.

The ratio of fraternity men to non-fraternity men has been growing steadily. Two new chapters, one a local organization and the other national, were established this year. One was established last year. This brings the total number up to 20 chapters with 406 members. The total enrollment at Tech is 1611 students. Fourteen of these are women. Thus of the 1597 men students slightly over 31 per cent are fraternity men.

LINER AQUITANIA LAUNCHED ON RIVER CLYDE

New Cunarder, Largest Vessel Ever Built on British Soil, Enters Water at Clydebank After Stream Is Made Larger

PRESERVE YARD RANK

Officers of the Cunard line in Boston received word today that the liner Aquitania was launched at Glasgow at 12:30 o'clock, foreign time.

The Countess of Derby named the boat.

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The new Cunarder Aquitania, which was launched today, at Messrs. Brown's yard, Clydebank, creates a record for size so far as vessels launched in British yards are concerned.

When the Lusitania was launched considerable work had to be done in deepening the river Clyde, and these dredging operations have been continued along the south bank of the Clyde in view of the launching of the Aquitania. A very large piece of land has been taken away as the result of these operations. To widen and deepen a river as large as the Clyde for the launching of a ship

(Continued on page fifteen, column four)

AUTO MEN OUT TO DEFEAT \$5 TAX ON TRUCKS

Increasing Protests of Dealers and Manufacturers Expected to Reach Climax as Bill Goes to Debate in Senate Today

ARGUE FEE IS TOO HIGH

Motor Interests Tell Legislators of Pact With Committee on Roads and Bridges That Should Be Respected

Prior to the convening of the Senate this afternoon the members of the upper body expect to be deluged with communications and personal interviews protesting against the motor truck registration fee bill. This measure is expected to come up for debate late today on the question of its being passed to a third reading and it is the desire of the opponents to obtain its rejection at this stage.

While it was expected at the State House that there would be opposition to the bill, such as usually accompanies every proposed increase of taxation, the outburst of objection that has come from manufacturers, dealers and users of commercial vehicles has surprised some of the most experienced legislators.

Letters of protest have already been received by members of both branches telling of the agreement between the legislative committee on roads and bridges, which reported the bill in question, and the committee representing the automobile associations and manufacturers. According to the automobile men the present situation began to develop when the highway commission, in its annual report, recommended a higher registration fee for motor vehicles. Later the report was referred to the roads and bridges committee.

Say Tax Too High

In considering the raise of the truck fees, it was proposed at first to make the basis of increase the horsepower of the vehicle, but objection was raised by the automobile men. Afterwards it was agreed to make the carrying capacity the unit and, according to those who are now protesting, the proposition was to make a charge of \$5 for one-ton trucks and an additional \$2.50 for each additional ton of carrying capacity. To the surprise of the automobile men the committee reported a bill for a \$5 additional tax for each ton of carrying capacity.

PLAYGROUNDS MONEY IS ISSUE BEFORE COUNCIL

Designations Now Made and Mayor Wishes Money Provided at Once for Establishing Baseball Diamonds, Etc.

LOAN PLAN OPPOSED

Mayor Fitzgerald has called a special meeting of the city council for this afternoon to consider the \$100,000 loan order for playground improvements. The order has passed its first reading, but at last Wednesday's meeting was refused a second on objection that the park and recreation department had neglected to name the playgrounds on which it was to be spent.

Now, however, it appears that there is a disagreement between the mayor and Thomas J. Kenny, president of the city council. President Kenny is strongly opposed to the order because it is a loan order. He maintains that as the money is practically to be spent for repairs it should be secured by a tax order. In this view he is supported by the finance commission. President Kenny insists that loan money shall only be used for permanent improvements.

The mayor, on the other hand, is emphatic that the money should be raised by a loan. He is extremely anxious that the matter shall be settled before he leaves Boston Thursday with the Chamber of Commerce South American party for three weeks' trip to Panama. If the money is available at once, says the mayor, the park and recreation department will have plenty of time to put the playgrounds in the best possible condition for the season.

The mayor wants the money to carry out the plans of the old park board for equipping several playgrounds with baseball diamonds and athletic apparatus. The money will be divided among the playgrounds as follows: Orient Heights, \$2500; Paris street, East Boston, \$5000; Mystic, ward 3, \$4500; Rutheford avenue, ward 5, \$8000; North End beach, \$20,000; John Winthrop, ward 16, \$3000; Mt. Ida, ward 20, \$20,000; Carolina avenue, ward 23, \$11,000; Norfolk street, ward 24, \$10,000; Portsmouth street, ward 25, \$2000.

SENATORS URGE BALLOT FOR ALL AMERICAN WOMEN

Friends of Equal Suffrage Favor Full Franchise in Hearing by Upper House Committee

WASHINGTON—The ballot for all American women was urged today in the Senate committee on woman suffrage, and was presented for the first time in the history of the cause in the United States, by friendly members in the upper house, to a committee made up of its friends.

Senator Poinsett of Washington, making the principal speech, declared for the entrance of women into the decision of the nation on questions of humane legislation.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, who introduced the constitutional amendment two weeks ago, gave the opinion that Congress could enfranchise women by simple enactment, without constitutional change, and averred that "the effete east" would be taught much good citizenship by the states where women vote. Senator Lane of Oregon said women were born the full partners of men and he would give them the ballot with an apology for its delay. Representative French of Idaho said he had never heard of an instance in his state where politics had broken up a home.

May Wright Sewall, honorary president of the International Council of Women, said the nation, in failing to utilize so great a section of its most carefully educated people, was guilty of waste.

CLEARING HOUSES UTILIZED IN GLASS CURRENCY BILL

WASHINGTON—Provisions in the currency bill to be placed before President Wilson by Chairman of the House committee on banking and currency, includes utilizing the clearing house associations that have grown up naturally in all the banking communities in the country and to transform these organizations into localized headquarters for discounts.

It is proposed to form around these associations groups of national banks which shall virtually guarantee each other's liabilities, and in time of difficulties get assistance in the discount of safe commercial paper from the associations.

The bill also provides a plan for the issuance of foreign bills of exchange and the establishment of agencies abroad to handle these bills for the benefit of American merchants.

LEGISLATORS FOR BILL RESTORING GOVERNOR'S POWER

With a view to reinvesting in the Governor the power to appoint state inspectors of health, the committee on public health of the Legislature has reported favorably a bill to transfer this function from the state board of health. Usually the appointments were made as recommended by this board.

The bill just reported provides for 14 districts instead of 13, to be laid out by the state board; but the appointing power is again placed in the hands of the Governor, "with the advice and consent of the council." It is provided that nominations shall be made at least seven days prior to the appointment. The inspectors are to hold office for five-year terms. They may be removed from office by the Governor and council after a hearing.

CONGRESS ASKED TO CONTROL RATE OF BAY STATE COAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Thacher presented resolutions from the Massachusetts General Court, one asking Congress to take action to prevent unnecessary advances in price of coal next winter, and another asking the government to sell that part of the old institution ground in Chelsea now being used by the government.

BOOKKEEPING OF RAILROADS IS CALLED OBSCURE

Examiner Brown Tells Interstate Board Chairman Accounting of New Haven and Boston & Maine Is Too Complicated

HARD TO UNDERSTAND

Vice-President Buckland Declares Courts Do Not Interpret Sherman Act—Records of Transactions Called Faulty

Accounting systems that are complicated and obscure are used by the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine roads, according to Examiner Brown, who testified today before Charles A. Prouty, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, in the investigation into the finances of both roads. The hearing is part of the investigation being conducted into the New England railroad situation.

Mr. Brown said that certain financial transactions of the New Haven were unwarranted so far as its records showed and that its accounts were complicated and difficult to explain.

Those present at the hearing included Edward G. Buckland, vice-president of the New Haven road; Robert Homans, attorney for the Boston Chamber of Commerce; David O. Ives, transportation manager of the chamber; Louis D. Brandeis of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, and Attorney Eastman of the Public Franchise League.

Vice-President Buckland said he felt that the courts did not yet understand what the Sherman act really meant, and added that the railroad did not know that it violated the act in letter or spirit.

This statement followed the remark of Commissioner Prouty that certain officials of the road could hardly be allowed to testify before the commission at this time owing to the present investigation of the road by the department of justice.

Questioned by Chairman Prouty again, Examiner Brown said that the company's dealings with allies and subsidiary companies had been many, and that the records and transfers from one to another had sometimes been made in the cash records when they were not real cash transactions. He said there were many interlocking corporations under the company.

Mr. Brown said he reviewed first the finances of the New Haven from 1903 to 1912, and declared that in the former year the capital stock of the New Haven was about \$80,000,000, and that its indebtedness was about \$14,000,000, making a total of \$94,000,000. By the 1912 records the total amount is \$415,000,000. During the nine years, he went on, the company had increased its capital stock some \$370,000,000.

As to mileage, Mr. Brown said it operated 2057 miles in 1903 and in 1912, 2090. It owned 438 miles in 1903 and 1236 in 1912. He said the company had spent \$50,000,000 on new equipment during that time. Further he declared he found nothing to warrant the New Haven road's paying \$350 a share for the stock of Rhode Island companies.

U. S. CHALLENGES MINNESOTA'S RIGHT IN R. R. RATE CASE

WASHINGTON—Application of the government to intervene in the railroad rate case now before the supreme court of the United States, and to file a brief as a "friend of the court" was granted today by Chief Justice White.

The department of justice filed a brief declaring the right of states to interfere with interstate commerce by making discriminatory interstate rates.

If the court agrees to receive the government's brief, it was believed a final decision of the cases will be postponed until next fall.

HOUSE PRIMED FOR BIG DEBATE ON TARIFF BILL

With Democratic Majority of More Than 140 Solidly Supporting Underwood Measure, Real Contest to Open

MINORITY HAS REPORT

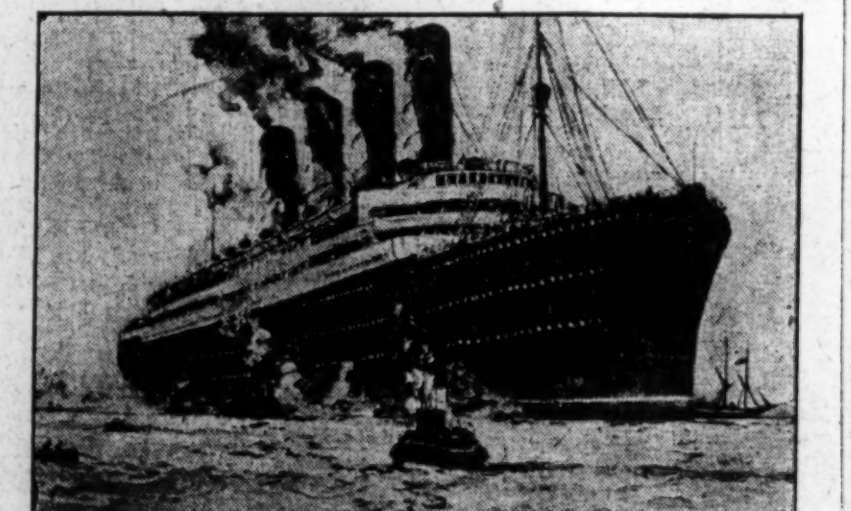
WASHINGTON—With the Underwood tariff bill endorsed by the Democratic House caucus and approved by President Wilson, and the Republican minority having completed plans for a minority report in which they will seek to change the President's free wool and free-sugar.

(Continued on page five, column one)

MISSOURI MAN NAMED AS AUDITOR WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today nominated: To be auditor for the war department, James L. Baity of Missouri. Collector of Customs, district of Astoria, Ore., William C. Logan of Oregon. Collector of customs, district of Portland, Thomas C. Burke of Oregon. Governor of Alaska, J. F. Strong of Alaska. Surveyor-general of Alaska, Charles E. Davidson of Alaska. Captains to be read admirals of the navy, George S. Willits, Walter F. Worthington and William N. Little.

LATEST ADDITION TO BIG SHIP FLEET



(Photo by Apeda Studio, New York, from drawing)
Drawing of Cunard steamship Aquitania, showing how vessel will look when completed

EXTENSION OF TIME IS NOW POSSIBLE IN PACIFIC CASES

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The judges of the federal circuit court agreed today to take a motion made for an extension of time in the Union Pacific dissolution case until July 1, next, under advisement awaiting instruction from the supreme court of the United States in the matter.

R. S. Lovett and Maxwell Everts, counsel for the Union Pacific, and H. W. Clarke, counsel for the Union Pacific, appeared before Circuit Court Justices Sanborn, Smith and Hook.

The first question to be discussed was the disposition of the Southern Pacific stock through trusteeship, with sufficient time so as not to sacrifice the stock. It may be advised that not more than 1000 shares of the stock be sold at one time.

The sale of the Central Pacific to the Union Pacific was not recommended by the officials.

There is some doubt as to the legality of extending the time, even though Attorney-General McReynolds favors it. Opposition is expected from the attorney-general if the plan to sell the stock is approved by the court. This might be overruled.

The Union Pacific cannot be compelled to buy the Central Pacific and intimations have been made that the Southern Pacific might contest the order.

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Asia's Peace Felt to Be Assured if China and Japan Draw Near

BOY IMMIGRANT PLAN FAVORED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Referring to the millions of acres of wheat-growing lands in South Australia which will be served by the railways now in course of construction, the commission of crown lands and immigration, the Hon. Fred W. Young, M. P., said at a conference of agriculturists held at Quorn recently that it was sometimes remarked that the adult agricultural laborer was not a satisfactory person to bring from England, because the conditions in Australia were so widely different from those in the old country, and often he had a great deal to unlearn as well as learn.

The idea of the government was to introduce individuals at ages when they could readily adapt themselves. There were in England many lads ranging from 15 to 17 years anxious to come to Australia. Out of the hundreds of thousands available surely there could be selected a percentage of really splendid fellows. If that could be done under a proper system it was believed that after they had spent a few years on the farms they would be absorbed into the country life and be a decided acquisition to it.

The proposal was that, provided suitable homes could be guaranteed, as well as fair treatment, say, 50 boys should be brought out as a beginning; they should be under the control of the state until they were 21, and should be apprenticed to selected farmers for three years. They would be paid fair wages, allowing for their usefulness and inexperience, and the farmers would be asked not only to pay those wages but to teach them everything necessary and make their surroundings as homelike as possible.

The wages, a portion of which would be held by the government at interest in trust for the earner, would be increased as the lads advanced, and it was considered that at the end of the three years the lads should be entitled to receive full wages of a farm laborer. By this means a lad would be able to supplement his savings accumulated during his apprenticeship, and thus have enough by the time he was 21 to enable him to begin share-farming.

PROVOST STAFF FOR AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—In connection with the universal training system, a provost staff or body of military police has been formed, who will exercise supervision over those liable for compulsory service, with a view to tracing and bringing to book the drill "shirkers." Major Baum, who has recently retired from the position of director of rifle clubs and associations, having reached the age limit, has been appointed assistant provost marshal, or chief of the newly formed body. He will hold the appointment for two years.

DUKE WANTS TO KEEP ART WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain.—It is reported that the Duke of Alba is determined not to allow "an der Goes' Adoration of the Magi" to leave Spain. The painting has been acquired for the Berlin Museum and £2000 has already been paid as a deposit.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Round-Up," 8.
CASTLE—"She Stoops to Conquer," 2:30, 8:30.
COLONIAL—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8.
HOLLIS—"Ole Skinner in 'Kismet,'" 7:45.
KITHS—"Vandeville," 1:45, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—"Bird of Paradise," 8.
PARK—"Office Girl," 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"Horseshoe Players in 'What the Public Wants,'" 8.
SHURET—"Miss Ruma Trentini," 8.
TREMONT—"Aborn company in 'Car-men,'" 8.

NEW YORK

RELASCO—"Years of Discretion," 8.
CASINO—"Mikado," 8.
COMEDY—"Fannie's First Play," 8.
CRITERION—"The Argyle Case," 8.
CORT—"Fog of My Heart," 8.
ELTING—"Within the Law," 8.
FORTY-EIGHT ST.—"What Happened to Mary," 8.
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"The Gelsh," 8.
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper," 8.
HYPHROBOME—"Under Many Flags," 8.
Hudson—"Poor Little Rich Girl," 8.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Julia Sanderson," 8.
LARKIN—"The Purple Road," 8.
LYCEUM—"H. R. Warner," 8.
LYRIC—"Rosedale," 8.
MANHATTAN—"The Whip," 8.
PLAYHOUSE—"Miss Grace George," 8.
THIRTY-NINTH—"Five Frankforters," 8.

CHICAGO

CORT—"The Silver Wedding," 8.
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True," 8.
GRAND—"George M. Cohan," 8.
ILLINOIS—"Miss Blanche King," 8.
MICKERS—"John Barrymore," 8.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Escape," 8.
POWERS—"Robert Lorraine," 8.
THEATERS—"William Collier," 8.

CHINO-JAPANESE PROTECTION OF ASIA FORESEEN

Drawing Together of Oriental Nations Declared to Insure Peaceful Hold on Far East by Its Natural Guardians

RUSSIA IN OPPOSITION

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, China.—The Min Li Pao, commenting on Dr. Sun's recent visit to Japan, says that the relations of Japan and China concern the welfare of Asia, and for this reason, amongst many, the welcome accorded to Dr. Sun in Japan is especially gratifying.

If the two countries, continues the vernacular journal, become amicable there will be peace in Asia, as the most powerful nations in that continent are Japan and China. Our enemies and especially Russia, do not like to see better feeling between the two nations, which they realize will not profit them, but will injure their interests in the far east. In order to protect their influence in this part of the world they have been trying to create bad feeling between China and Japan. Those of our enemies who are well disposed towards Japan have one object in view, that is to set China and Japan in opposition to each other; by which policy they would profit at the expense of both countries.

In former times it was the policy, amongst those who desired to create ill feeling between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, to do so by means of intrigues and misrepresentations, which at that time found ready belief in Japan. But today their real motives have come to be seen, and Japan is rapidly realizing that such a policy must inevitably lead to western ascendancy in the far east, and to the consequent jeopardizing of the future of Japan as well as China.

Russia's policy, the Min Li Pao maintains, has always been to establish a world empire in Asia, and since the Russo-Japanese war, in which she sustained an ignominious defeat, nothing less than the realization of this ambition can satisfy the Russian government. With this end in view Russia has been steadily working by devious means ever since. She had long wanted to encroach upon northern China, and to annex Urga, but she did not make any attempt until she had concluded a Russo-Japanese alliance, and promised to Japan the privilege of sharing the spoils.

The immediate result of this alliance, however, was the recognition of the independence of Urga by Russia, thus giving the whole matter the appearance of being an effort on the part of Japan, and not on the part of Russia, to encroach upon Chinese territory; but this was simply a trick on the part of Russia which Japan has since discovered. And ever since this discovery Japan has been endeavoring to establish closer relations with China for the purpose of protecting Asia against foreign aggression.

LEAGUE STICKS TO ITS TARIFF PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Viscount Duncannon, chairman of the organization committee of the Tariff Reform League, informs a correspondent that Bonar Law's Edinburgh speech makes no difference to the policy of the league.

The league, he points out, is independent of all political parties, and advocates simply the employment of the tariff with a view to its use to consolidate the resources of the empire and to defend the industries of the United Kingdom. The fact that the Unionist party, which is pledged to the policy of tariff reform and imperial preference, proposes to take the policy in two parts does not in any way affect the advocacy of the whole policy by the Tariff Reform League.

HONORS FOR TRIPOLI TROOPS

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—King Victor Emmanuel has signed a decree conferring honors upon 7000 officers and men who distinguished themselves during the war in Tripoli. All the other officers and men who took part in the war will receive the special medal.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY PEACE UNION FRAMES RESOLUTIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium.—The committee of the Interparliamentary Peace union met recently in the Belgian Senate under the presidency of Hougeau de Lehaie, vice-president. The scope of this meeting was mainly directed towards the election of a new president to succeed M. Beernaert.

Hougeau de Lehaie, who was urged to accept that honor, felt compelled to decline, and the unanimous choice of the members present fell on Lord Weardale, former Radical member for Stanhope. The next congress of the Interparliamentary Peace union will be held at The Hague in September, and will coincide with the date of the formal opening of the Peace palace.

At their meeting the committee at Brussels drew up a set of resolutions to be addressed to the different powers concerning the limitation of armaments, a question that has of late become especially acute with the leading nations of Europe. These resolutions, designed as a manifesto, set forth the following facts:

The committee of the interparliamentary union, assembled at Brussels March 18, 1913, recognize that the harmony of action existing among the great powers has succeeded in localizing the Balkan war, and that owing to the existence of this accord between the powers several problems arising from the effects of this war have been solved by amicable and judicial methods, inaugurated through conferences at The Hague, methods

whose employment the union has unceasingly urged.

The committee welcomes with equal satisfaction the declaration of the ministers of marine of Germany and Great Britain relative to their naval armaments, and recognizes in these declarations, without unduly exaggerating their significance, the tacit admission of principles repeatedly advocated by the union, and as constituting an initial movement towards the limitation of armaments.

The committee regrets for this reason, more keenly, that apart from this exception the powers continue to persist in their disastrous rivalry, being clearly convinced that the limitation of armaments, far from compromising the legitimate interests of national defense, the justice of which the union has always strenuously upheld, will prove more efficacious in opposing this rivalry, while on the other hand the heavy increase necessitated in military expenditures will result in incalculable disorder in the social and economic structures and hopes that the powers will not delay until it may be too late, giving heed to its reiterated appeal.

It invites the groups of nations to put into practice the resolutions agreed upon at the last Geneva conference, and to take energetic steps to insure these resolutions not remaining a dead letter. Finally, the interparliamentary committee is charged to bring the foregoing resolutions to the attention of the different governments.

PREMIER SOUNDS CALL TO SETTLE SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The need of South Australia for increased population was referred to by the premier, the Hon. A. H. Peake, M. P., in an address delivered a few days prior to his departure for London.

The premier said that the government was about to open up millions of acres by new railways, but in addition to that South Australia must have a great influx of people. South Australia could not become a great state with a population of 400,000 or even 600,000. The state wanted men to construct the railways who would always seize the opportunity to become owners and tillers of the land. The state must have more people if the lines were to be constructed at a reasonable cost. At present the cost of labor was so high that it was almost impossible to get work done.

They wanted population to increase the strength of this great nation, so that it could be kept a continent of the empire. He did not claim to be a prophet, because sometimes the future had a knack of turning down the man who posed as a prophet, but they could see trouble brewing in different parts of the world, which might approach Australia and call upon them to defend themselves and help to defend the empire.

When they saw the future possibilities of South Australia and the number of people who could be happily settled in South Australia, who could say that it would not support millions of people. By passing legislation for opening up the land the government was making a path in the wilderness for their own kith and kin to share the sunshine and prosperity which South Australians enjoyed.

BELGIUM LEADS WAY IN ADOPTION OF METRIC CARAT

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium.—Owing to the continually increasing importance of Antwerp as a diamond market, the recent law requiring the adoption of the metric carat of 200 milligrams is of special interest. It appears that the Dutch government had decided to await the enactment of this action on the part of the Belgian government before enforcing the reforms as to diamond measurements on the Amsterdam market, and that the United States government decided to adopt the new carat only after its joint adoption by Belgium and Holland.

It is believed that its adoption by the United States will be shortly followed by that of England, so that in the near future the old carat will be universally superseded by that of the metric system.

BRITISH EDUCATION OFFICER INFORMS TRADE UNIONISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—J. A. Pease, president of the board of education, received a deputation recently from the trade unions, when resolutions passed at the Newport congress were presented. Mr. Pease in reply, said that with regard to many of the requests of the deputation, he would ask them to wait and see what the new education bill would produce. He hoped it would go a considerable way in the direction they would be able to support. The ideal of scholarships was that the children of the humblest in the land should be able to rise to the universities, and have a full course there, but it was a question very largely of money. Scholarships very often depended upon a particular examination, and the parents of children who could afford to spend a considerable sum on the preparation of their children prior to the examination, had an advantage over the poorer parents who could not afford it. The way to get over that was, in his opinion, to judge by the child's record in the schools, rather than by the results of an examination. He believed that as a rule children did get into the places in the secondary schools on merit. He was still giving the question of half-time his serious attention and he hoped that some solution of the problem might be found before long.

No one, Mr. Pease continued, was keener than he was in trying to secure more money for education. He had not succeeded in the way he had hoped, in getting increased grants for secondary and technical education, but he had succeeded in regard to trade schools, which he believed were of more practical value to the poorer classes. It was remarkable how children in the trade schools found remunerative occupation the moment they left, and how pressure was put upon the scholars by firms for them to leave before their time.

He was told, Mr. Pease remarked in conclusion, that they ought to have 20 additional trade schools for London, and at least 150 in the country, but his own opinion was that a very much larger number was necessary.

PREMIER SPEAKS ON STATE RIGHTS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—In an address to a meeting of state Liberals, parliamentarians and Liberal candidates for the federal elections, the Hon. D. F. Denham, the prime minister of Queensland, referred in unmistakable terms to the referendum proposals.

He said that if the proposals were accepted the people of Queensland would be within measurable distance of extinction as a self-governing state. Nothing which they contained would add to the political power of Australians, and, at best, they would only transfer to the commonwealth certain functions now pertaining to the states. The British House of Commons had passed a bill to give Ireland the very self-government which the federal government was asking Queensland recklessly to throw away. The adoption of the proposals would rob the state that what remained would hardly be worth fighting for.

VICTORIA, AUS., EXPORTS BUTTER

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—For the week ending Feb. 20, 8366 boxes of butter, destined for ports beyond the commonwealth, were inspected in Victoria. Of these, 8204 were of butter in bulk weighing 205 tons; 113 were of butter in pats weighing 2½ tons; and 49 were of butter in tins weighing two tons. The total weight of butter inspected was 209½ tons. Eight thousand and twenty boxes, of which 5400 were salted and 2620 were unsalted butter, were for export to the United Kingdom; 133 boxes were for export to South Africa; and 207 were for export to eastern and other ports.

For the same week the total exports of butter amounted to 221 tons, of which 182 tons went to the United Kingdom, 37 tons to South Africa, and two tons to eastern and other ports. The value of the butter exported was £24732. For the week ending Feb. 13, the exports of butter amounted to 354 tons and the value to £39,648.

WAGE QUESTION IN YORKSHIRE COTTON TRADE IS UNSETTLED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—The question of the wages to be paid in the cotton trade in Yorkshire is not yet settled, and it would seem that after four years of negotiations matters have now reached a deadlock.

It is felt that unless an agreement can be arrived at in the near future the cotton industry in Yorkshire will be considerably affected. Referring to this matter the Yorkshire Post explains that the principal center of the difficulty is mainly in the valleys of the Calder and the Ryburn, in what is known as the Yorkshire province of the Lancashire Operative Spinners Amalgamation, a district in which there are some 800 spinners and twiners belonging to the operatives' association. It is further stated that since the masters and men have not been able to come to a satisfactory arrangement with regard to the price list question, all the members of the men's association have been instructed to hand in their notices, which are due to expire on March 26 and 27.

While there is still time for a mutual agreement to be arrived at, it is considered that unless a settlement is reached before the end of March, local trade will be dislocated to a very considerable extent. On the one hand, the masters de-

clare that they are unable to grant the full price list demanded by the men, whilst on the other hand the operatives declare that it is imperative for them to have something better than what has been offered them up to the present.

In some quarters the opinion is held that the question can be, at any rate temporarily, settled if both sides are willing to make some concessions. The Yorkshire Post points out that the trouble originated in March, 1909, when a 5 per cent reduction in the wages of spinners and twiners was announced by the Yorkshire Masters Association, owing to the depression in trade.

This condition of affairs was provisionally accepted by the men on the understanding that steps should be taken for the establishment of a uniform scale of wages throughout the whole of the Yorkshire trade with respect to spinning, cop twinning, and cheese twinning. The reduction was made and the masters agreed to draw up a price list. When, however, negotiations were commenced it was found that the men were by no means satisfied, and they demanded terms which the masters felt unable to grant. The negotiations having now practically broken down, it is hoped that a compromise will be arrived at and a general disruption of the industry of Yorkshire prevented.

NATIONAL SERVICE PLAN ADVOCATED BY EARL OF DERBY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Speaking recently at Nelson the Earl of Derby devoted a considerable portion of his speech to the subject of national defence. There was hardly a speech made by one of their opponents, he said, that did not accuse the Tory party of going in for conscription. When their opponents said this they wanted to convey the impression that the Conservatives were going to put the young men of the country in barracks and keep them there, not for weeks, not for months, but for years. They said the Tories wanted to train the young men in the way of continental nations were trained, and then when they had a big army and navy adopt an aggressive attitude.

He was a strong supporter of the territorial force and he denied that it was a failure. In itself it was a right idea. The training perhaps was not sufficient but the system was right. It was not the scheme that had failed but the country. The men of the present day would not come forward and do their part. If there was a threat of invasion they would be quite ready to come forward and say: "Enlist us to help in the defence of the country," but what good would they be. They would be worse than useless. They would be a mob with rifles and their weapons would be more dangerous to their friends than to their enemies.

What was wanted was that the young men of the country should be drilled and disciplined, not with the discipline of a martinet, but with the discipline that strengthened a man's character and in a tight place made him stand by his friends. The proof that the territorial scheme had not failed was the membership of the force at the present moment, but even with 310,000 there was a shortage of 50,000 men and 2000 officers. When national service came, as he hoped it would, he wanted the well-to-do man to do his service like the working man, who to an enormous extent gave the leisure of which he had too little.

In conclusion Lord Derby said he feared that the defence of the country was going to be made the plaything of the two great parties. It was not conscription, it was the necessary defence of the country that they thought of and in that defence lay the duty of every single man of every class and party.

CHANNEL TRIPS MORE FREQUENT

(Special to the Monitor)

DOVER, England.—There will be 12 channel crossings daily in the Dover-Calais and Folkestone-Boulogne services with the introduction of the two new London-Paris services. Dover will then have four outward and four homeward services daily, and Folkestone two services each way.

STRADIVARIUS IS SOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A violoncello by Stradivarius sold for £110 at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's.

TWO PARTIES IN BRITAIN RESOLVE TO KEEP ALERT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—In connection with the reassembling of Parliament Bonar Law has addressed a letter to his followers, pointing out that "a full attendance of the opposition during the session will be of the greatest importance," and trusting that Unionist members will attend regularly. John Redmond has also sent out a letter to the members of the Nationalist party, giving details as to dates and probable business and urging that the attendance of Nationalist members during the session is "absolutely essential."

Parliament will be opened by the King on Monday, March 10, and the speaker has already issued his notice to members in regard to admission to the House of Lords. There are about 150 seats provided in the galleries of the House of Lords for members of the Commons. These will be allotted for in the usual way upon names sent in to the speaker. There is also standing room to the right and left of the bar for 100, but when all the space available is occupied only little more than half of the members of the Commons will be able to obtain admission.

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German Authority Denies That His Nation Menaces England

GERMAN SCHOLAR HOLDS TURKEY IS UNSTABLE NATION

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The Berliner Tageblatt contains an important article on the future position of the Turks by the noted German orientalist, Prof. Martin Hartmann. The article is written in a vein of sympathy for "the master nation which is dying," but as this title implies, from a very pessimistic point of view.

After describing the hopeless outlook for the race in Europe, the professor turns to Turkey-in-Asia, and asks if matters are very much better there. The conditions for a spiritual revival, he says, are present if only the Turks abandon their sacred language and literature, the Arabic, and go for inspiration from the best that is to be found in the West. As for the conditions of a political revival, they may only be looked for in Asia Minor, since the Arab provinces cannot count in that case. But even of Anatolia the impression given by Professor Hartmann is that of a people virtually exhausted, from whom no sort of effort could be expected. "During long decades," he says, "the men were sent from there to every quarter of the empire, where battles had to be fought in order to secure the victory of the Osmanlis over the rebellious peoples. What became of them? It was not the strength and cunning of the enemy, but the rottenness of their own government which decimated them."

In conclusion the writer declares that "if the Turks had been a nation possessed of the strength necessary to recover their position in the world, and to strengthen it in face of their many enemies, they would have risen in powerful rebellion; they would have broken out in a real revolution, and there would not have been those miserable mutinies of July 23, 1908, and the April of 1909 and of Jan. 23, 1913. That revolution did not come off."

PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR FILED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, has received a memorial from the exchange committee, merchants, landholders, ratepayers and other inhabitants of Gibraltar, protesting against the attitude adopted toward them by the governor-general, Sir Archibald Hunter. The memorial states that the governor's speech of Jan. 31 would lead any stranger to believe that Gibraltar was conspicuous amongst the cities of Europe for its uncleanly and unsanitary condition, and that its inhabitants were lacking in respect to all law and order.

The memorial also states that the interpretation put on the aliens order extension order in council Gibraltar, 1900, by the governor, would give him the power to turn people out in time of peace in order to find room for British labor or labor imported from the congested districts of India, such an interpretation having never previously been given to the order; the inhabitants of Gibraltar being thereby placed in a position in which they feel that they may at any time be ordered to quit their native land on the plea that they are "undesirables."

ALSACE-LORRAINE LAWMAKERS WILL DEBATE ARMAMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine.—The resolution against the increase of armaments passed at the Mulhouse gathering recently, was placed before the Landtag at its reopening after the Easter recess. M. Emmel, Socialist, in putting the resolution before the Chamber declared that the opportunity had been given the Chamber to record its vote against the increase of armaments, and that by so doing they were also declaring against war.

Many of the deputies, however, protested against voting on a resolution the purport of which had not been discussed. The proposal that the matter should be relegated to a special committee was negatived, and it was finally decided that the heads of the political groups in the Landtag should be entrusted with the fixing of a day on which the debate should take place. The business of the day, namely the second reading of the budget, was then proceeded with.

PURE SODA LAKE IN EAST AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—The official report of Signor Cavicchioli upon his visit to Lake Magadi in East Africa has been received in Rome. The report states that the lake in question is a lake of pure soda, with a solid and dazzlingly white surface, which at a distance appears to be of water. The lake which has a diameter of 30 square miles will, it is estimated, as soon as railway communication is established between the lake and the Uganda railway, serve as the world's soda store.

ENGLISH VIEW OF TEUTON AS FOE OPPOSED

Prof. Schiemann Brings History and Fact to Disprove Thought of Menace Which He Traces in Naval Estimate Speeches

AMITY IS EMPHASIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Professor Schiemann, whose able articles on foreign politics are a feature of the Kreuz Zeitung, deals, in a recent issue of that journal, with the speeches made by the first lord of the admiralty in the British House of Commons, on the question of the navy estimates.

Professor Schiemann is apparently fully convinced, and does not hesitate to say so, that the leading thought in these speeches is that Germany is a danger to England. This error, he declares, must be decisively combated: and with more than a little show of reason, and with all the lucidity for which he is noted, the professor goes on to review the situation, not in the light of speculation, as has become of late so much the fashion, but in the light of history and of established fact.

In her thousand years of history, he says, Germany has never been a danger to England, and it is important to remember this when faced with the fact that the other nations, every one of them, have been in armed conflict with England, and disputing her position in the world.

Never Crossed Swords

German soldiers and English soldiers have often fought side by side on many battlefields in Europe and in other parts of the world, but they have never fought against each other. This, says Professor Schiemann, is a simple empirical fact, and if the other fact, that no one in Germany desires to threaten England, and far less to go to war with her, cannot be circumstantially proved, nevertheless to the dispassionate observer it must be abundantly evident.

All the political tendency in Germany at the present moment, Professor Schiemann contends, is rather the desire for united action between the two countries, for the very simple reason that there exists no reasonable ground for enmity, and a hundred grounds for the two nations to stand together. The German danger, he contends, is illusion which Mr. Churchill and many others who think with him, have created for themselves—chimera which has no existence, actual or even probable, and which he, Professor Schiemann, rejects as without substance.

A still more dangerous error of Mr. Churchill's, however, Professor Schiemann says, is that he neglects to take into consideration Germany's political and geographical position. Germany, the writer points out, must be guided by this fact. She lies between two allied nations on the east and west. Both of them are land and sea powers. Both of them are making the greatest efforts to strengthen their forces by sea and land. To this they have lately added their efforts for the conquest of the air, and neither of these powers can be described as friendly. Germany's new additional armaments, Professor Schiemann declares plainly, are to defend her against these opponents, who at any moment may become her enemies, and not against England. This, he adds, has been said a hundred times.

Real Issues Obscured

In conjuring up this German danger, Professor Schiemann continues, England is allowing to fall into the background of consideration many important matters, which but for this unnatural preoccupation would take up their rightful position in national concern. There is, he says, the acute question of the future of India. There is the Central Asiatic question, and the question of the development of England's greater colonies. All these are problems for the future of the British empire, far more important than the object which Mr. Churchill has placed before him.

In regard to the idea of a sabbatical year in shipbuilding, Professor Schiemann declares, that as soon as Mr. Churchill obtains the agreement to his plan of Russia and France the realization of this "truce of God" will be brought nearer.

GREEK MERCHANT WARNS ITALIAN

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece.—At a meeting of the League of Athens Merchants held recently to consider the advisability of boycotting Italian merchandise it was decided to give a warning to Italian merchants of the effect which the hostile attitude of their government may have on the Greek people.

The league further advised the Italian manufacturers to use all their influence with the cabinet at Rome to induce it to alter the hostile tone of its policy towards Greece. The press of Athens is continuing to criticize the action of the Italian government with regard to the Greeks of Epirus and there is no doubt that public feeling is very much aroused.

TURKEY ADJUSTING ITSELF TO ALTERED BOUNDS OF EMPIRE

Fugitives Who Fled From Cities and Fields in Europe Invaded, Won and Held by the Armies of the Allies Are Expected to Find New Homes in Asia



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations) Mosque near Adrianople gate in Constantinople provides shelter to refugees of war

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—Now that the Porte has accepted the proposals of the great powers, Constantinople is beginning to settle down to its accustomed calm. The mosques are slowly emptying and presently, when peace has been declared, a certain number of families will find their way back to that little fringe of hinterland which is all that is to remain of the Ottoman empire in Europe, which stretched only a few months ago from the Black sea to the Adriatic.

The refugees, who for weeks past, have slept in the mosques or camped in the streets, will have for the most part to find new homes in Asia, or perhaps the government will be driven to take steps to provide for them there.

The crowd of fugitives which came in from Adrianople before the victorious Bulgarians, will never find their way back there now that the cross has supplanted the crescent in the one-time capital of Turkey-in-Europe.

ESTIMATES FOR BRITISH FLYING CORPS INCREASED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The most interesting part of Colonel Seely's memorandum issued in connection with the army estimates for 1913-14 is that dealing with aviation. The net provision in the estimates for the aeroplane and airship fleet is £501,000, an increase over the provision for 1912-13 of £283,000. These estimates do not include purchase of land or the provision made for guns to attack aircraft. The new estimates make provision for raising the number of officers and men of the military wing to 1000 in addition to the flying school staff, and for the purchase and construction of large numbers of aeroplanes. The increase under the latter head is £124,000. The central flying school, it appears, is now in working order, and provided with the staff recommended by the sub-committee of the committee of imperial defense on aerial navigation. The total strength of the military wing and school, including officers holding certificates but not yet admitted to the school, and reserve officers, is now 123 officers and 508 men, of whom all but three are fully qualified aeroplane fliers.

One airship squadron and three aeroplane squadrons, out of the eight recommended by the committee of imperial defense, have been established. The fifth and sixth will be added in 1913-14. Great difficulty is experienced, however, in obtaining machines either at home or abroad, and there has been and will be great delay in deliveries. There is also a dearth of skilled mechanics. There seems to be a difference of opinion between the war office and British aeroplane manufacturers, the war office

working out of the problems amongst those who have secured the spoil.

No one, knows the Albanian better than the Turk, and the Turk must be somewhat amused when he hears of the panegyric of certain organs of the press in Europe over the tribes who have given him more trouble than all Macedonia and Thrace combined, and whose one industry he recognizes as being the industry of loot. For the rest, he wonders how long the Balkan league will continue. He hears of Bulgarians and Greeks firing on one another in the direction of Salonika. He reads the versions of the Bulgarian and the Serbian press as to the exploits of their respective armies on the day Adrianople fell.

He remembers that it was Montenegro who flung off all restraint and forced the Bulgarians and Serbians to cross the frontier, and he sees the Montenegrin army not 10 miles from its frontier today.

So he wonders not a little, in his phlegmatic way, what will happen over the immediate division of the spoil, and even more as to what will happen a month or two, or a year or two hence. For the present however he has the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, Santa Sofia and Gallipoli, and he recognizes that the Ottoman capital is not, for the present at all events, to be Brusa.

holding that it cannot give orders till the industry is better equipped and organized, and the manufacturers maintaining that they cannot equip and organize thoroughly till they get the orders.

PORT AUTHORITY ELECTION RESULTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The result of the first election of members to the port of London authority was declared recently by the returning officer, Robert Phillips. Of the 33 candidates nominated 11 came under the head of "vessels" and 22 under the head of "goods."

Under the former head the following were elected: Sir Owen Phillips, 6812; William V. Williams, 6400; Sir Montague C. Turner, 6426; Charles E. Brightman, 6413; Charles F. Leach, 6241; Charles F. Torrey, 6226; Fenwick S. Watts, 6114; Richard White, 5933; Charles W. Gordon, 5929. Under the head of "goods" were elected the following: John Humphrey, 6772; William Weddel, 6541; Lionel A. Martin, 6516; Jan Hamilton Bann, M. P., 6433; Charles Charles-ton, 6419; Sir Edwin A. Cornwall, M. P., 6410; Edward G. Saltmarsh, 6301; George T. Crossfield, 5830. The election did not result in any change in the membership of the authority so far as the elected members are concerned.

HEMATITE IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, S. Africa.—It was stated in the House of Assembly by Sir Lionel Phillips that he had been told there were practically unlimited deposits of hematite in the cape province. The mines department has received information of very promising deposits of iron ore between Kimberley and Pries-

TURKS REPORTED TO BE EXPELLING ALBANIAN SAVANTS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—According to Reuter's Constantinople correspondent, the Turkish government has decided to expel some 80 Albanian intellectuals, including men of note, lawyers, merchants, and professors resident in Constantinople. They have been given three days warning to leave the country, and a number of them are already departing for Rumania and Egypt.

This step has been taken administratively without any sentence being delivered by the tribunal. It is apparently due to the propaganda carried on by these Albanians in favor of a European prince for Albania. It is stated that the committee of union and progress intends organizing a meeting of the illiterate class of Albanians in Constantinople, for the purpose of protesting against the decision of the recent congress at Trieste, and demanding a Moslem prince for Albania. The presence of the intellectuals who are being expelled might compromise the success of the meeting, which, it is hoped, will produce a favorable impression in Europe.

AUSTRALIA WILL PLACE COLUMN ON CAPITAL SITE

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The commencement ceremony which will commemorate the initiation of the building of the federal capital, will be situated on a rise facing the site selected for the houses of Parliament. The hexagonal base will be of six granite blocks, one from each of the states comprising the commonwealth. The column rising from the base will support an entablature signifying the commonwealth, on which will rest a quadrilateral obelisk emblematic of the empire.

As the material of the structure will be obtained from the British dominions all over the globe, as well as from Australia, completion will be delayed until the specimens have been obtained.

BELGIANS CALL COUNTRYMEN TO PEACE CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

GHENT, Belgium.—The first national peace congress of Belgium will meet in Brussels on June 7 and 8 next. Following the precedent established by their neighbors, Great Britain, France and Germany, as well as the United States of America, the Belgians consider it desirable from the standpoint of duty, as well as the interest of a neutral country such as this kingdom, to organize a national manifestation in favor of international peace in which representatives of the different groups interested in fostering peaceful relations, can participate.

The provisional program of matters to be discussed is as follows: Neutral frontiers; peace and education; the liberty of commerce in time of war; the functions of the press in its relation to both war and peace.

GREECE PROPOSES PLEBISCITE PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece.—In view of the fact that it is becoming increasingly apparent that some of the European governments have projects which would hand over large portions of the territory in Epirus to the new state of Albania, the Greek government has made a strong formal declaration to the great powers with regard to its claims in that district.

In her declaration, Greece proposes the appointment of a commission of the powers for the purpose of obtaining a plebiscite of the region now claimed by Greece, and entirely occupied by her troops. The Hellenic declaration also adds that no Greek government would be able to secure the withdrawal of the troops from the positions which they now occupy, and moreover that the inhabitants of the district would never allow the troops, whom they regard as their deliverers, to hand them over to either Turkish or Albanian rule.

BRITISH IMPERIAL TRADE EXPANDING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Board of Trade has issued a white paper giving a return of manufactured and partly manufactured articles of domestic produce exported from the United Kingdom during the period 1880-1911. The statistics prove that between 1880 and 1900 exports to the principal protected foreign countries (Russia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria-Hungary, the United States and Switzerland) exceeded those to British colonies and possessions, but since then the reverse has been the case.

In 1900 the former amounted to £79,900,000 and the latter to £81,000,000, a difference of only £1,200,000, but in 1911 exports to British colonies and possessions exceeded the aggregate to the foreign countries referred to by £31,200,000, the figures being £138,700,000 (colonial) and £107,500,000 (foreign). The total exports which in 1880 amounted to £196,900,000 rose in 1911 to £356,900,000.

ENORMOUS SIZE OF BRITISH EMPIRE BUSINESS IS SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The figures given in the ninth issue of the statistical abstract of the British empire, which deal chiefly with the year ending March 31, 1912, give a faint idea of what a colossal "business" the British empire is.

The abstract shows that for the last quarter under review the total value of the foreign and inter-imperial trade of the empire was £1,837,000,000. Of this £1,352,000,000 was the value of trade with foreign countries.

The value of the coal produced within a year throughout the empire was £125,800,000, the total output being 314,333,000 tons. Iron ore totaled 17,333,000 tons, and 10,333,000 tons of pig iron were produced. The value of the diamonds produced was £8,250,000, and 13,250,000 ounces of gold produced had a value of £55,900,000. The value of the empire's output of silver was £4,300,000, of copper £4,500,000, and of tin £11,000,000. The wheat produced amounted to 788,700,000 bushels; oats to

559,500,000 bushels; barley to 117,500,000 bushels; and maize to 31,900,000. The tea produced within the empire totaled 455,000,000 pounds; cocoa 181,500,000 pounds; coffee 36,750,000 pounds; and sugar 61,000,000 hundredweight. Six and one half million gallons of wine were also produced within the twelve-month. Rubber totaled 37,500,000 pounds; but the largest figure of all was, of course, for cotton, of which the remarkable total of 1,279,500,000 pounds was produced.

During the last quarter under review the tonnage of the shipping built in the empire was 1,000,000 tons steam and 72,000 tons sailing. At the end of March, 1912 the total tonnage of British shipping registered was 13,500,000 tons.

The total area of the British empire is given as 11,476,800 square miles, including the United Kingdom with an area of 121,000 square miles. The population of this empire, as shown by the 1911 census is over 417,000,000, the estimated population of the United Kingdom being just over 45,500,000.

PETITIONERS WISH BRITAIN TO HAVE LARGE AIR FLEET

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A memorial has been submitted to the prime minister pointing out that the military aeroplanes of Great Britain are overwhelmingly out numbered by those of Germany and France, and that Great Britain does not possess a single large airship. The memorial urges the need not only of an extensive program of airship and aeroplane construction, but also of large capital outlay for the provision of men, barracks, aerodromes, shelters and equipment.

His majesty's government, in the opinion of the memorialists, fully realize the grave national peril which neglect of aerodrome defense must involve, and will spare no effort to obtain for the United Kingdom unchallengeable command of the air. To this end they consider that at least £1,000,000 should be allotted, or such larger sums as will enable Great Britain to reach the position of its neighbors in the shortest possible time.

The signatures to the memorial include many distinguished names such as the duke of Argyll, Lord Charles Bessborough, Sir William Ramsay, Lord Bessborough, Sir Leonard Darwin, the lord mayor of York, Sir Joseph Rymmer, and Sir George Alexander.

MORE BRITISH EMIGRANTS GO TO DOMINIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Figures given in a White paper, recently issued, show that 467,762 British people left the United Kingdom in 1912 for places out of Europe, as against 454,327 who emigrated in 1911. Of the British dominions, Canada took 133,331 in 1912 as compared with 134,765 in 1911; Australia took 68,088 as compared with 56,337 in 1911; New Zealand 11,054 as against 9432; and South Africa 4233 as compared with 7527.

The board of trade returns show that the number of emigrants who go to other parts of the empire in preference to foreign countries is steadily increasing. The percentage of emigrants from this country who settled within the empire rose from 68 per cent in 1910 to 81.9 per cent in 1912. The number of people who return to this country also shows a tendency to increase, the figures for 1911 and 1912 being 192,718 and 199,276 respectively.

FARMERS LEAD BELGIAN UNIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

GHENT, Belgium.—According to the Revue du Travail, the aggregate number of trade unions or associations of trade workers, legally authorized in Belgium during the year 1912, amounted to 440, this number being largely in excess of what has been recorded during previous years. The total number of associations in existence at the end of 1912, deducting those that were dissolved during this same year, amounted to 3056.

The associations of agriculturists held first rank for the year 1912 with a total of 2132. At the end of the past year, there existed in all, 49 federations of agriculturists' unions, 14 federations of working men's unions, three federations of persons practicing the liberal professions' unions, and one federation of employees' unions.

ARMAMENT FIRM TO DEVELOP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., the armament and shipbuilding firm, intend to make certain developments in their Erith cartridge filling works, which will mean the employment of more men. This has given rise to a rumor that the firm intends to build new factories.

ENGLAND HAS AUSTRALIAN FRUIT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Until the home season commences England is almost entirely dependent on Australia for her fruit supplies. The experiment of importation from the western portion of the Commonwealth was first tried quite recently, and the result has been fairly satisfactory.

AUTO-RAIL CAR IS INSTALLED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—A new departure, so far as the South Australian railways are concerned, is the proposed use of autocars to deal with traffic on lines where a frequent service is desirable, and on others where the traffic is too light to profitably run the ordinary steam driven train. The first of these cars is now completed, and is to be installed on the Boolwa to Victor harbor line.

The car, which is of local design, was built by an Australian company, and is said to embody the most modern ideas. It is constructed on the bogey principle, and is driven by two 70-horsepower internal combustion engines, which are reversible. The body, which is similar to that of an electric car, was built by an Adelaide firm. Cars for the driver are placed at both ends, and the car can be driven from either.

The car is fitted with the latest improved Westinghouse brake, and a prominent feature is the ventilators, a strong current of fresh air being forced into the interior of the vehicle when in motion. It is lighted by electricity, and is capable of attaining a speed of from 10 to 50 miles an hour. In the cars at each end are water and petrol tanks, which when filled will carry the car 600 miles. Should the working of the car prove satisfactory, others of a similar make will probably be installed.

DUKE OF ARGYLL WRITES ODE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Duke of Argyll has written a little ode, which has been set to music by John Urich, and it is to be sung at the opening ceremony of the Anglo-German exhibition to be held at the Crystal palace this year.

GATESHEAD ACCEPTS PICTURES

(Special to the Monitor)

GATESHEAD, England.—The Gateshead town council has decided to accept the bequest of a collection of pictures, several hundred in number, and £32,500 to provide for their accommodation and preservation made by John Shipley, a Newcastle solicitor.

The Malted Cereal Co.'s

Malt Breakfast Food

Is a Good Breakfast

A delicious flavor peculiar to itself, full food value, ease of digestion and assimilation; all these in Malt Breakfast Food as in no other breakfast cereal. A 15c package makes 15 lbs. of cooked food. Try it, you'll like it.

Ask your grocer or write to The Malted Cereals Co., Burlington, Vt.

VULCAN FILM

This is the "No-Trouble" film for amateur photographers. All dealers do not sell it, but it will be worth while for you to write us for the names of those in your locality who can supply you. It costs you no more than the kind you may be using.

Defender Photo Supply Company ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Franklin Mills Flour

Entire wheat. Most wholesome flour made. Order of your grocer and enjoy the good things it makes. Write for Cook Book and recipe for Raisin Bread free. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

In the Field of Literature President's Leadership Approved

SYNDICALISM AND ITS METHODS DISCUSSED BY TWO ABLE AUTHORS

John Graham Brooks Tells of Movement in America and John Spargo of Syndicalism, Industrialism, Unionism

BOTH AUTHORITIES

IN "American Syndicalism" (The Macmillan Company, \$1.25), by John Graham Brooks and in "Syndicalism, Industrial Unionism and Socialism" (B. W. Huebsch, \$1.25), by John Spargo, are registered the opinions of two of the best informed Americans available as commentators on a contemporary movement of considerable significance. Mr. Spargo comes to the task of analysis of the claims of the syndicalists with an unsurpassed knowledge of Karl Marx—for whom he has served as a biographer—and with intimate knowledge from the inside of the internecine warfare between socialists and syndicalists throughout Europe and America.

Mr. Brooks brings to the task his unsurpassed knowledge of the personnel and the policies of capitalism, socialism and syndicalism, gained by more than 20 years of journeying to and from Europe and America studying men and methods of the different radical and conservative groups and getting first-hand information that no other man of his time has had either the ambition or the will to gather in such a way. It is doubtful whether sufficient justice has yet been done by the American reading public to this former Unitarian clergyman, who, for nearly a generation now, has served as a scout and has told his countrymen what men were thinking and saying and doing and how the coming battles between capitalism and labor were to be waged, for not content with mastery of the literature of a subject, Mr. Brooks speeds away to the scene of every battle, whether legislative, political or "direct action" in type, so that he may see with his own eyes and hear with his own ears.

Consequently, when he writes a book like the present one it has a discursive, intimate, confidential tone. The reader not only gets statistics and official documents and formal statements of policy. He also gets reports of significant admissions made to the author by combatants in the industrial war. The reader also learns what were the hidden forces behind the scenes in noteworthy battles. He finds the very unconventional, and repetitions of the text endurable because of the glow of feeling that irradiates the book, which in turn is the product of emotions stirred in the author as he has come in touch with the passions and ideals of the protagonists whom he is describing.

Mr. Spargo's range of observation and his knowledge of conditions on both sides of the "unbridgeable chasm," which socialists say exists and always must exist between capital and labor, is not comparable with Mr. Brooks'. But working within his limitations, he has produced a better book for a person seeking light on concrete facts of syndicalism. He has seen precisely what he wanted to do, and has done it. This cannot always be said of the Cambridge author.

In the first place Mr. Spargo has made it clear that syndicalism is not new but old. In essence its programs found expression in both Great Britain and France in the first half of the nineteenth century. So far as the theory ever has been tested it has not worked long. Acceptance of the doctrine now can scarcely have any other ultimate result, and for reasons that Mr. Spargo as a socialist with an ethical standard and a reliance on political action to accomplish social revolution does not hesitate to discuss candidly.

Especially searching is his exposure of the futility of any movement, that by confession of its chief thinker—Sorel—is an ideal that is mythical and illusory, ever hoping to capture the controlling, realistic middle class element of the modern world, and this largely because the policy of class violence and antipathy, "sabotage" for which syndicalism stands, can only produce among persons preaching and practicing it the same demoralizing and disintegrating effects on character that such passions always produce.

Mr. Spargo is of the group of American socialists who will take half a loaf when he cannot get a whole one. He is of the opportunist school that will take what can be had peacefully through political agitation and by forms of state activity. He resents the I. W. W. attack on socialism that is opportunist and that will not become anarchistic and the facile turning to socialists for pecuniary aid whenever the syndicalists get "hard up" and need funds to wage a class fight. Such a relation of alternating denunciation and mendacity Mr. Spargo condemns.

For "sabotage" he has no tolerance. He sees it operating to destroy the moral force of the proletariat and unfitting it for its struggle as a class. "Teach men and women," he says, "to practise sabotage in the fight against their employers and it will not be long before they will practise sabotage within their own organizations to obtain factional or personal ends." Consequently when the American Socialist party opposes "sabotage," it does it for prudential as well as for social welfare reasons. No portion of Mr. Spargo's book is more valuable or more authoritative than his record of the fight that is now on throughout the world, but especially in America, between the Socialists and the syndicalists. So long as it is ripe capitalism can de-

rive comfort from the divided condition of its opponents. If it were shrewd it would cast any influence it may have for the conservative wing of the labor party; and this it can do by avoiding blunders that Mr. Brooks does not hesitate to point out as contributing much to popular sympathy with the I. W. W. in communities that otherwise would have been hostile to the syndicalists. If treated right syndicalism will flutter out of itself. Methods demanding greater self-discipline and restraint and better organization of workers are really favored by the ablest and best of the class-conscious propagandists. Syndicalism is a reversion to primitive, barbaric methods. So he says.

It is especially interesting to note how both Mr. Spargo and Mr. Brooks stress the fact that syndicalism has its main support from workers that are foreign-born, and that it has flourished most where there is least knowledge of what Americanism is.

"Every difference which a heterogeneous and unassimilated immigration means for the United States will advantage the I. W. W. We have consented to and encouraged the condition out of which these frondeurs come," says Mr. Brooks.

Later he remarks: "To the old weapon of the trade union, socialism now adds an instrument that cuts deeper and has a longer thrust. That the masses are to use this weapon with all the force and cunning at their command is now a certainty that we need not question. Largely on account of the extent and rawness of our immigration, nowhere will they use it more ruthlessly than in the United States. No nation offers such an arena. The material advantages we put at the disposal of labor; all the striking facilities that pass for liberty, every easy facility for widest scattering of revolutionary literature, are illustrations of the field and the occasion we open to this socialistic urgency as it overflows into new and threatening shapes."

Each of these authors has provided for the reader a bibliography of literature dealing with the syndicalist movement, and Mr. Spargo, in appendices, has furnished the text of important "state papers" memorable in the history of the controversy. His general comment on the American output is a reflection on its barrenness. Mr. Brooks kindly has provided an index to his book.

LITERARY NOTES

THE annual book fair of publishers will be held in Chicago on June 16.

The Strand Magazine will have preliminary rights to a portion of the journal kept by Captain Scott.

Thaddeus Stevens, a radical whose extreme views and acts had much to do with embittering North and South following the civil war, has another biographer in James Albert Woodman.

Winston Churchill's next story, "The Inside of the Cup," will be issued May 28. The problems, chiefly ethical and sociological, which face a rector of an urban congregation made up largely of the capitalist class, are dealt with.

Jeffery Farnol is at work on his own dramatization of "The Broad Highway."

In the "Life and Letters of John Paul Jones," by Anna De Koven, are the results of the latest research concerning this American naval hero. Scribner's Sons publish.

"Cooperation in Agriculture," by G. Harold Powell, is the most authoritative handbook yet issued in the United States dealing with a phase of contemporary life of profound interest to agriculturists and also to the larger group made up of urban dwellers whose costs of living are so largely determined by the success or failure of the farmer in producing and marketing his goods.

A dependable and readable brief history of the negro race in the United States has been written by Benjamin G. Brawley, dean of the Atlanta Baptist College.

Persons who have little or no respect for G. Bernard Shaw and who see in him a symbol of forces in contemporary civilization that are far from welcome will find support for their views in the trenchant criticism of the British playwright, by J. J. Chapman, in the current Harpers Weekly.

L. C. Page & Co. announce a volume on "The Russian Empire of Today and Yesterday," by Nevil O. Winter, sometime resident in the empire, whose effort has been to see to the bottom of the well and to tell what he has seen.

The versatility of Henry T. Finck is beyond most authors. Music, romantic love and other themes have been dealt with by him in the past and now he comes forth with a book on "Food and Flavor," in which he pleads for far more epicureanism among Americans than now exists.

Ellen Glasgow, who, if for no other reason, merits admiration for her refusal to do rush work in fiction, comes forth this week with a story, "Virginia," that has its scene in the South during reconstruction times. It is said to deal with problems of feminism as well as with those of politics and of race. It has taken two years to write it.

An American sociologist of some eminence, Professor Simkhovitch of Columbia University, announces a book on

shapes." There is not a phrase of that sentence that is not weighty.

At a time when the Belgian anti-Clerical forces are engaged again in a struggle for suffrage reform, using the "general strike" as a weapon, the chapter in Mr. Spargo's book that deals with this new form of social warfare will prove to be unusually pertinent. Up to date the record of the "general strike" undertaken for economic ends has not been of a kind to cheer those who resort to it. Carried on for political ends, it has more of a chance, because enlisting a greater variety of participants. As, for instance, in Belgium at this moment, where many a Liberal manufacturer is encouraging his socialist workmen.

As to the "general strike" being used by labor to gain distinctly proletarian ends, Mr. Spargo doubts whether it ever can be successful "so long as there exists sufficient armed force to preserve the essentials of public order." Where this condition can be preserved then "the middle class in every country has sufficient skill and power to prevent the complete paralysis of society." He can draw no other conclusion from study of the history of the Swedish "general strike" of 1909.

So far from approving the "general strike," Mr. Spargo regards with horror the logic of an idea which means a great insurance and conflict with the armed forces of capital. "To be prepared to face the perils of insurrection is one thing; to discard and despise legal methods and advocate insurrection is a very different thing. And that difference sharply divides the socialist from the syndicalist advocates of the 'general strike'."

Each of these authors has provided for the reader a bibliography of literature dealing with the syndicalist movement, and Mr. Spargo, in appendices, has furnished the text of important "state papers" memorable in the history of the controversy. His general comment on the American output is a reflection on its barrenness. Mr. Brooks kindly has provided an index to his book.

"Marxism vs. Socialism," which will indicate the changes in the orthodox Socialist point of view that time has brought both among Europeans and Americans who claim Marx as their prophet.

The Houghton Mifflin Company are to be the American publishers of Charles McEvoy, an English playwright, also author of "Brass Faces," his first work of fiction.

Of the distinguished group of writers resident in Boston in the latter half of the nineteenth century there are now only two, Frank Sanborn and J. T. Trowbridge. The latter spends much of his time in Europe, particularly in Italy, from which country he is now returning to his Arlington home. Mr. Sanborn continues his pungent semi-weekly letters to the Springfield Republican, and writes prolifically to daily and weekly journals on controversial subjects, political, economic and literary. As the interpreter of Emerson, Thoreau, Channing, Hawthorne and the Alcotts (Bronson and Louisa), all of whom were his neighbors in Concord, Mr. Sanborn has done invaluable service to posterity.

The brief essays on aspects of contemporary life which John D. Barry has gathered together in "Intimations" (Paul Elder & Co., \$1.50) first appeared in a San Francisco daily in a department to which the author contributes regularly. The simplicity and clarity of the style, the good sense and charity of the point of view, and the humane impulses back of the homilies are all admirable. Few essays with a journalistic paternity have had so much literary quality.

NEW BOOKS

"Country Rambles Round London"—By Anthony Collett. McBride, Nast & Co. New York. Price \$1.00 net.

"School and Home Gardens"—By W. H. D. Meier. Ginn & Co., Boston. Price 80 cents.

"Intimations"—By John D. Barry. Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco. Price \$1.50 net.

"The Bend in the Road"—By Truman A. DeWeese. Harper & Brothers, New York. Price \$1.00 net.

"In Beaver World"—By Enos A. Mills. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. Price \$1.75 net.

"Socialism, Its Strength, Weakness, Problems and Future"—By Alfred Raymond Johns. Eaton & Mains, New York. Price 50 cents net.

"Intervals, Chords and Bar Training"—By Jean Parkman Brown. Oliver Ditson Company, Boston.

TUBES TO RELIEVE TORONTO TRAFFIC

TORONTO, Ont.—This year will probably witness a system of tubes to serve the needs of the city, as well as the extension of the civic car lines into the outlying districts. The solution of the rapid transit service problem has been made possible by the demand in the United States for Toronto securities.

Review of Democratic Caucus Proceedings Shows Program Outlined by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Underwood Has Favor

NO SENATE HEARINGS

WASHINGTON—All of the past week was devoted by Democrats of the House to the consideration of the Underwood tariff bill. It is regarded as a tribute to the leadership of Chairman Underwood, and above him to that of President Wilson, that notwithstanding opposition to various features of the bill, no important amendments have been made.

While the public has had but sparing accounts of the debates in the Democratic House caucus, enough has leaked out to indicate that there has been a good deal of outspoken opposition to the attitude of leadership which President Wilson has assumed. The President has had a stout champion in the person of Chairman Underwood, however, who repeatedly informed his associates that there has been no White House dictation; and at the same time insisted upon the President's right to make recommendations on a question of so much party importance as the tariff.

Outcome Awaited

In a way it is a new subject—not that Mr. Wilson is the first President to concern himself with the shaping of a tariff bill, but he is probably the first to make so much of it and to stake so much on the outcome. He is preparing to stand or fall on the tariff, and frankly admits that his interest in the shaping of the bill is great.

One of the features of the situation is the President's theory of party leadership, which goes beyond that of many other party men, and no doubt explains a very large part of the heated debate of the past week in the Democratic caucus. Mr. Wilson elaborated and illustrated his theory while Governor of New Jersey. He recommended bills in a formal way to the Legislature, and then he worked for the bills with all his might informally. He said he was being held responsible by the people of the state for certain legislative results, and that it was his duty to bestir himself. And the Legislature having rejected two of his recommendations he is soon to go back to the state as President for the purpose of renewing the recommendations in a series of public addresses.

In the presidency Mr. Wilson is pursuing a similar course. He believes that the country in a general way is looking to him to bring about certain legislative results, just as the Democratic party specifically is looking to him to see that the planks of the Baltimore platform are carried out. As party leader he conceives it his duty to exert himself in behalf of Democratic doctrine. Putting the tariff first in the list, he is therefore preparing to test his authority on that issue. On all the controverted points in the pending bill the President has been victorious in the House caucus, including both sugar and wool, and it is now certain that the House will stand by him. What the outcome will be in the Senate is another question, and it is too early to make predictions.

The Senate finance committee, however, has said that it will not hold hearings on the bill, which move is in the direction of complying with the White House recommendations. Hearings would have a tendency to open the way to amendments, and the President doesn't want any amendments. There was a lively debate in the Senate last Thursday between the Republicans and the Democrats, the former demanding hearings and the latter opposing them, and it was made clear that the finance committee will consider the bill in executive session and report it without hearing testimony from outsiders.

Republican Program

House Republicans are still undecided as to their tariff program, although they hope to reach agreement at an adjourned meeting of their caucus today. The chief difference of opinion is over the line of attack upon the Underwood bill, certain members holding that the Republicans as a body should present a complete tariff bill in opposition to the Underwood bill, and others holding that it will be sufficient if the Republicans offer amendments to that bill. The tariff board, it will be recalled, presented reports as to wool and cotton. The Republicans of the House have endorsed the tariff board idea and the work done by the tariff board, and the question thus naturally comes up whether they ought not at least to present the wool and cotton schedules of that report by way of proposed amendments to the Underwood bill.

Republicans of the Senate, having decided that they will not introduce a separate tariff bill, but will content themselves with proposing numerous amendments to the Underwood bill, are anxious that the House Republicans take a similar stand, so as to make a united party. The outlook is that the wishes of the Senate Republicans will prevail in the end, and that the Republicans of the House will not introduce a separate bill.

One difficulty in the way of the introduction of a separate bill, is the writing of such a bill. Representative Sereno E. Payne would be able to write a part of it, but not all, but there is no other member of the Republican side of the ways and means committee who is regarded as able at this late hour to write a single item of a tariff bill and know that it was sound. To introduce a bill

GENEVA IS "GEM ON THE SENECA"



Waterfront of Geneva, where large canal terminal is to be built on shore of Lake Seneca

Called Beauty Spot of Western New York, It Has Prosperous Industries and Good Rail and Water Transportation

PROUD OF ITS COLLEGE

GENEVA, N. Y.—Beauty and usefulness are combined in making Geneva, a city of 15,000 population, one of the most beautiful places of western New York. Located, as it is, upon a ridge by the side of Lake Seneca, it can well be called "The Gem of the Lake Country."

It is in the very heart of the section known as the Finger lake district of New York. No one can pay a visit here without being impressed with the exceeding beauty of its residences and gardens.

In a section of the city remote from its residences are situated the factories. They number 37, including large and small, and they are of diversified character, so that the citizens do not depend upon one great industry to pour the weekly wealth into the stores and business houses. They are also singularly free from labor troubles, having for many years gone along quietly without any disturbances or disagreements.

The buildings and grounds of Hobart College are well worth a day's study. Having grown from a small beginning this is now an important institution of learning and is growing stronger every year. The citizens are proud of its faculty and reputation.

Two parks are enjoyed by the city and a third is being acquired.

The state agricultural experimental station is situated here under the leadership of Dr. William H. Jordan. The buildings are extensive and well equipped and the institution is doing a most useful work for the farming interests of this part of the country.

There is a fine postoffice building recently built by the federal government, and a new city hall is in course of erection. The streets are well paved; the supply of pure water is plentiful; the city has just completed a filtration

which would stand criticism, it is said that the Republicans should have begun tariff investigations months ago.

Dollar Diplomacy

The announcement of the secretary of state, Mr. Bryan, that the administration will withdraw from the Senate the pending treaties with certain Latin American countries has caused no surprise. Mr. Bryan had been studying these treaties for some time and the general attitude of the administration toward them had been known privately in this city for a couple of weeks. The administration theory is that American bankers should not have their investments in foreign countries guaranteed by the state department and that the department ought not to support those bankers in their efforts to exploit those countries. In other words, the department will not aid bankers in securing privileges abroad which they cannot obtain at home.

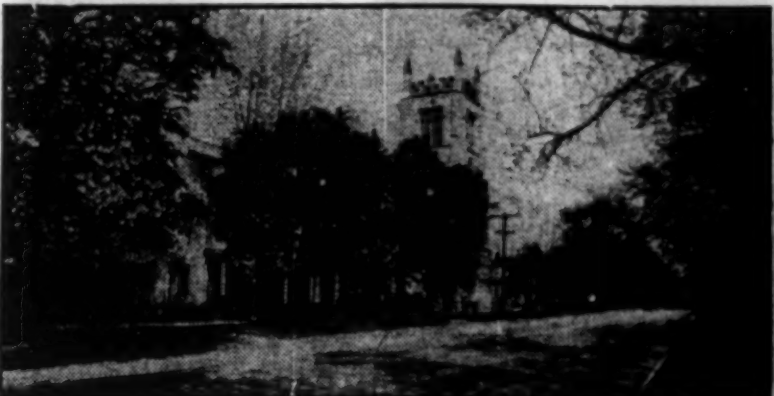
Legitimate commerce will be encouraged and the state department will do all it can to obtain legitimate contracts in foreign countries for American business men; but nothing beyond that. Bankers and others who go into foreign countries will do so at their own risk, and the administration will not support them if a loss threatens or if they are anxious to have help in collecting their revenues. They will have to seek the usual methods in the courts of the country in which they are operating before applying to Uncle Sam.

The treaties to be withdrawn were drafted by the Taft administration and submitted to the Senate toward the end of that administration. They include two treaties reorganizing the finances of Honduras and Nicaragua by means of loans from American bankers. There is also a convention between the United States and Nicaragua, by which the latter government agrees to prohibit the construction of an interoceanic canal across its territory, and to cede a naval base to the United States in return for the sum of \$3,000,000.

These treaties are considered to be open to precisely the same objections that were urged by President Wilson against the further participation of the American bankers in the Chinese loan negotiations.

More in the nature of a warning than otherwise, the Kenyon bill introduced in the Senate last week, providing for the regulation of lobbyists, has caused a perceptible stir among the numerous class of former members of the two houses of Congress, who, on their retirement from public life, have settled down in Washington to earn a livelihood by interesting

GLIMPSE OF RESIDENCE DISTRICT



Main street, looking north, and Trinity church in Geneva

plant; the streets are well lighted by gas and electricity; the transportation facilities are exceedingly good, the main line of the Lehigh Valley railroad runs through the city and has a splendid passenger and freight depot. The New York Central railroad also has a fine building from where one can reach the Pennsylvania lines. The Erie canal is used very largely and arrangements have been made for a large canal terminal to be built on the lake front, in the heart of the city, for the convenience of all the people.

A good local trolley system provides cars running to Seneca Falls and other towns near by. The Rochester & Eastern electric lines bring Geneva in touch with all the towns in that direction. Many state highways lead into the city and the good roads make it pleasant for the farmer and the pleasure seeker to reach Geneva.

There is an excellent Y. M. C. A. building and the city has fine church buildings. The chamber of commerce is a vigorous organization, continually working for the interests of the city and its people.

The Geneva Choral Society is known favorably all over this section. Its festivals are held every May.

For recreation, the people possess a fine country club, with a situation by the side of the lake, a good building, golf grounds and everything to please the

members and their guests. The Elks Club has an attractive home. The Knappa Club is another successful organization.

The nursery interests of this section are large and prosperous. In fact, it is understood, the early wealth of this community depended almost entirely upon that business. It has grown to great proportions, many of the firms having world-wide connections and today it is felt that much of the stability of this progressive, prosperous and picturesque city depends upon them.

Thus, Geneva, the "Gem on the Seneca," in the heart of the lake country, although happy in its prosperity is still reaching out and working toward a greater, richer and better city.

The following named comprise the city government: mayor, R. H. Gulvin; city attorney, N. D. Lapham; board of public works—superintendent, William S. Wood; president, D. H. Henry; Walter Howard, John V. Jones, George S. Fairfax, Henry A. Wheat; common council—president, J. Henry Rigby; W. H. Cass, J. W. Chamberlain, F. B. Sackett, John Michaelson, F. W. Yells, P. J. Gallagher, George Gasper, James Moylan, H. K. Seybolt, Daniel Quinlan, L. R. Tyndall, Leonard Trautman.

Officers of the chamber of commerce are: president, E. H. Palmer; vice-president, Walter Howard; treasurer, F. W. Whitwell; secretary, Sidney H. Lewis.

AUTHORS SOCIETY LARGER AND ITS WORK EXTENDING

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The annual meeting of the Society of Authors was held recently, Dr. S. Squire Sprigge presiding. The report stated that the membership of the society was growing and the work was extending. The income for the year was £2,618.

It was proposed that members not employing the collection bureau should pay a commission on sums collected by the society's solicitors. This, it was said, would be a legitimate source of income providing the means for the larger office and increased clerical assistance required for the work of the society. In supporting the resolution H. M. Paul said that immense expense was involved in taking legal action on behalf of members, and considerable sums had been recovered without any return.

Anthony Hope Hawkins, in moving the "previous question" said that the proposal was a departure from the guiding principle of the society. Members who had paid subscriptions for several years without asking for legal assistance should, he thought, be exempt from the charge, and also those who merely required the sending of a lawyer's letter. A payment might reasonably be demanded when a large sum was recovered in the High Court. After a discussion the "previous question" was put to the meeting as an amendment and carried.

MR. TAFT PLACED ON BAR PROGRAM

WASHINGTON—The American Bar Association program committee announces that Prof. William H. Taft, former President of the United States, has accepted an invitation to read a paper on subject to be announced later, at the annual meeting at Montreal in September. Chief Justice White of the supreme court of the United States will preside at the session of the association and will introduce Viscount Haldane, the lord high chancellor of England, who will make the annual address. Senator Elihu Root of New York will preside at the annual dinner.

OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE
BOOKS
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House Ready for Debate on Tariff Measure

(Continued from page one)

in three years plans, the House is ready for the real contest on the measure.

The revision bill, with its sweeping reductions and lengthy free list, was reintroduced today by Mr. Underwood. It will be reported favorably by the ways and means committee tomorrow and called for debate Wednesday, according to the program.

The success of the measure in the House is assured at the outset, according to the Democratic supporters of the bill. The party majority of more than 140 is enough to carry the tariff program through, it is claimed, without likelihood of a change.

From the time the measure comes back to the House this week tariff debate is expected to go on at both ends of the Capitol.

For at least two weeks the bill probably will rest in the House while general debate is indulged in. At the end of that time the measure will be brought forward for detailed reading with the opportunity of amendment. The Republicans are preparing now to attack many of the Democratic reductions and to attempt to restore some of the protective rates which the Democrats have abandoned or severely modified.

The Democratic leaders have made the point that deliberation at the present time is in the interest of speed and harmony later on. If Democrats opposing certain parts of the bill are permitted now to air their objections and secure a vote in caucus it is held that they will be less likely to bolt later on when the bill comes up for a vote on final passage.

But once the bill is reported back to the House, full speed will follow. The committee on rules will be ready to report a rule limiting debate and fixing a time when the roll is to be called. At first there will be no limit to debate. The time on the Democratic side will be controlled by Chairman Underwood, and on the Republican side by Representative Mann, and all members of the House who desire to do so may be heard.

After this general debate the rules committee will bring in a rule fixing debate limit under what is known as the "five-minute rule," this to be followed by roll call on final passage. The bill, it is said, ought to be through the House at least by the middle of May.

Senate May Give Hearings

There is talk now that the Senate committee on finance will grant hearings on certain schedules, statements to the contrary notwithstanding. One Democratic senator said that the committee was making it known that there would be no hearings so as to avoid attracting long unnecessary hearings on schedules this have been discussed for many years or the same line of argument.

It is aimed especially, he said, to prevent hearings on wool, cotton, sugar, shoes and other products that have been argued and argued in the past to no purpose. But this senator said that there would be opportunity for hearings on many items upon which the committee is not so clear, and on which certain industries may appear to have reasonable cause for complaint.

It was stated by this senator that schedule K, the woolen schedule, must go through practically as it is, with free wool and no advance in other rates as a party protest in view of the nation's apparent disapproval of the schedule K included by the Republicans in the Payne-Aldrich bill. As a political maneuver, he said, free wool must go through and give the people an opportunity to see whether they want it or not.

The Democratic members of the House appear to be getting solidly behind the Underwood bill regardless of "family" disagreements in the caucus. Those who have stood out for more protection for New England products, particularly textiles, boots and shoes, jewelry, paper and so on, are back in line in support of the bill. Having lost their contentions, they have turned their efforts toward explaining the advantages of the bill to their constituents.

Manufacturers are more numerous on the ground here than they have been at any previous stage of the proceedings and congressmen are being kept busy explaining and consulting, for the time of changing the bill is regarded as past, so far as the House is concerned.

Inform Manufacturers

Boot and shoe makers are being told that the bill gives them machinery on the free list, as well as reductions on findings, buttons, etc. Woolen manufacturers are shown free wool and the cotton manufacturers are told about the schedule on raw cotton. But the shoe manufacturers answer that they do not want free shoe machinery for many reasons.

In the first place, free shoe machinery means, counting overhead expense and depreciation, as deducted month by month, less than 2 cents per pair of shoes, which is not appreciable. In the second place, they cite, free shoe machinery will enable new competitors to start in business at an advantage over them by purchasing machinery more cheaply. But they see that the work is nearly over in the House, so they are training their fire now on the Senate.

The principal changes made in the bill in caucus are:

Shoe machinery, buckwheat, rye, rabbit fur and phosphoric acid transferred from dutiable to the free list; onyx, reduced from 65 cents to 50 cents a cubic foot, to put it on the same basis as marble; diamonds, uncut, are unchanged, but cut diamonds increased from 15 to 20 per cent; castor oil, reduced from 15 to 12 per cent; cod, seal and herring oil, reduced from 5 to 3 per cent; sperm oil, increased from 5 to 8 per cent; vanilla beans, reduced from 50 to 30 cents a pound; salts and other compounds and

WOMEN'S CLUB FEDERATION IN MID-BIENNIAL COUNCIL

WASHINGTON—Women from all over the country are here today to attend the mid-biennial council, General Federation of Women's Clubs, which opens tonight and continues through Thursday.

The council will be formally opened tonight at 8:30, at the National Auditorium Museum.

Special addresses of welcome will be made by Mrs. William E. Andrews, one of the board of directors of the General Federation and chairman of the local arrangements, and by Mrs. W. M. Elliott, president of the Maryland federation.

Cuno Rudolph, commissioner of the district, will bring a greeting from the district. Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker, president of the general federation, will respond.

Tuesday morning at 9:30 reports will be given by the officers, directors and special committees. "Studying How to Be a Citizen" is the topic under which Miss Helen Varick Boswell will tell of the work of the new committee of political systems. Peace and vocational education will also be given at this time.

President and Mrs. Wilson will be at home to the council from 2:30 to 3:30. The evening session will be devoted to the art and music departments.

Wednesday morning comes the address of Mrs. Emmons Crocker, of Fitchburg, on "Conservation—The Situation Today." Mrs. Overton Ellis will represent Mrs. S. S. Crockett. She will speak. Miss Helen Louise Johnson will explain the meaning of "Home Economics."

A trip down the Potomac, with an hour at Mt. Vernon, is planned for the afternoon. In the evening there is to be a library session, followed by a visit to Congressional library, under the

direction of the literary clubs of the district.

Thursday morning the delegates will leave at 9 o'clock for Baltimore. At 10:30 there will be a meeting in McCoy hall.

Mrs. Imogen B. Oakley will present civil service reform, Mrs. E. A. Chantler industrial and social conditions and Mrs. Horace Mann Towner the legislative department to the clubwomen at the Baltimore Country Club at Roland park.

Returning to Washington in the evening, Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the local biennial board, will tell about the preparations that are being made for the entertainment of the General Federation in Chicago, in June, 1914.

Mrs. Philip N. Moore, the former president of the General Federation, will have some interesting tales to unfold about the foreign clubs. The members of the board of directors will present "Essential Characteristics of the Ideal Clubwomen." Then the council adjourns.

Delegates from the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs have gone to Washington to attend the mid-biennial council of the General Federation, which opens in that city today.

Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan, president of the state federation, headed the party which left the South station yesterday.

Many members of women's clubs in the state left on Friday to attend the council and a large number of women who attended the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the capital remained to attend this gathering.

The subjects to be discussed include rural communities, club extension and the Sarah Platt Decker memorial fund.

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MANY GARMENT WORKERS ARE IN THEIR PLACES

Nearly 1800 Strikers at Their Former Positions While 1200 Others Declare They Found Non-Union Men in Shops

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The attacks upon the court, the justice said, "are merely an expression of the unrest that seems to wonder vaguely whether law and order pay."

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He said he did not pin his dreams of the future, however, to his country or his race; he felt that civilization would last somehow. "I think it not improbable that man, like the grub that prepares a chamber for the winged thing it never has seen but is to be, that man may have cosmic destinies that he does not understand. So beyond the vision of battling races and an impoverished earth I catch a dreaming glimpse of peace."

The shop chairmen ordered the men to go back to work today under the new union agreement. About 1200 operatives who also reported for work refused to start because it is alleged non-union workers were being employed. Conference to have the difficulty adjusted are now under way at the office of E. R. Smith, 77 Bedford street, the headquarters of the Boston Clothiers Association.

The union officials say that when the makers of men's ready-made garments signed the agreement last week it was understood that no non-union workers would be employed but the manufacturers declare that there was nothing in the agreement to indicate this. The concessions granted, it is declared were \$1 a week increase, four hours less work each week, and other minor requests.

The workers first reported at their union headquarters this morning and under their shop chairmen marched to the various shops where they were formerly employed. On entering, it is alleged, several workers were at the benches and these on being asked for their union cards failed to produce them. Consequently the affair was taken up with the firm, but no understanding could be reached.

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COURT CRITICISM IS ANALYZED BY JUSTICE HOLMES

Member of U. S. Supreme Bench Declares Attacks Tests and Modern Unrest Expressions

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OLD RIVALS, ALL NOW IN CONGRESS, PROPOSE REUNION

WASHINGTON—Three Massachusetts congressmen may hold a reunion here in the near future to celebrate the harmonious termination of a succession of unusual political events that have shown that all three contestants in a three-cornered race can finish winners. The participants were John W. Weeks, William H. Wilder and John J. Mitchell. Each contested with the other in his district for the privilege of representing the district at the nation's Capitol, and now they are all in Congress.

Two years ago Mr. Wilder and Mr. Mitchell waged a close contest to represent the old fourth Massachusetts district. On the first count of votes Mr. Wilder won both places, but on the recount of votes Mr. Mitchell was awarded the short term. Then came the redistricting, and in the shift Marlboro, Mr. Mitchell's residence, was thrown into the thirteenth district, which was represented by Mr. Weeks.

Last fall in the campaign for Congress in the thirteenth district between Mr. Weeks and Mr. Mitchell, the former won by 2200 votes. At the same time the Legislature elected Mr. Weeks to the United States Senate, leaving vacant the position in Congress that he had just won. Mr. Mitchell ran again in the special election to fill the vacancy last week and was elected. Now they are all here.

Imports from tropical products entering United States in the current fiscal year will approximate \$800,000,000 in value against \$640,000,000 in 1910, \$508,000,000 in 1905, \$335,000,000 in 1900 and \$298,000,000 in 1890. Sugar, cocoa, fruits, india rubber, fibers and silk are among the principal articles forming this total.

The tropical countries send to the United States, as a rule, larger values of their products than they take of our own in exchange, according to figures compiled by the statistical division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BOX PLAITED SUMMER BLOUSE

With or without chemisette and undersleeves

THE fancy blouse that is closed at the front is one which makes an important feature of the spring and summer styles. This one is eminently chic and so simple that the veriest amateur can make it without difficulty. The sleeves are cut in one with the side portions, and these side portions are joined to the center portions beneath the plaits. The overlapped edges of the sleeves are pretty and smart.

When the under sleeves are used they are arranged under the sleeves proper and stitched into place, and the chemisette is separate and closed at the back. Such a blouse can be utilized for the gown and for the odd waist with equal propriety and success. For the latter use, it seems especially well adapted to crepe de chine, mouseline and the like, and to the cotton voiles and crepes that make such an important feature of prevailing styles.

If thinner, lighter under sleeves are liked, they can be made to match the chemisette.

For the blouse with long sleeves, will be needed 3 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 30, or 2 3/4 yards 44. For the blouse with short sleeves, will be needed 3 1/4 yards 27, 2 3/4 yards 30, or 1 3/4 yards 44, with 1/4 yard 21 inches wide for the trimming and 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette.

The pattern (7786) is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



SCENT REMOVER

To remove the odor from the hands after peeling or cleaning onions, rub well with baking soda, then rinse. The same treatment will do for the knife used in peeling onions.—Los Angeles Express.

FLOUNCES EXTREMELY SCANT

Double and triple on summer gowns

TUNICS are used in a great many of the wash dresses, in both heavy and light weight materials. They are becoming to most people and give an opportunity for a good deal of originality in design and trimming. With the tunic it is possible also to have a frock which seems to be rather elaborate, yet can be done up by the average laundress.

A very handsome dress of this kind was seen in white voile with a deep border of coarse white ratine fllet. The tunic, which reached almost to the hem of the foundation skirt, was finished at the bottom with the border, while the underskirt was plain. The lower part of the waist was made of the coarse ratine openwork which was used also for the bottom of the three-quarter sleeves and for the square turned-back collar. With this was worn a narrow belt of Chinese blue leather, with a colored design running around it and finishing at the side of the front with two pendants of imitation lapis lazuli and jade.

The thin materials, such as embroidered batiste, voile, crepe, and mouseline, are frequently made up in flounced skirts. The return of the double or triple flounce is indeed one of the most conspicuous things in the summer styles. But these flounces are extremely scant. And the lower one generally has even less fullness than the upper one, so as to give the prevailing effect of narrowness at the ankles.

An extremely pretty frock for a young girl has the double flounce of embroidered batiste with scalloped edges. The scallops of the upper flounce are edged with a frill of net about 1 1/2 inches deep. The lower flounce finishes with the plain scallops. Many of the voiles are embroidered in colors and have the colored scalloped edges. These are made up in the flounced skirts or in plain skirts.

LAWNS SHOULD BE MADE EARLY

Choice of seed and quality needed

THE lawn is probably the most important feature that deals with the impression of a beautiful home. In making a lawn, the first thing is grading. It should be always graded before the surface is prepared and the grass sown upon it, for the grade can with difficulty be changed in after years and must be more or less permanent, says the Toronto World. If hardpan or stiff clay lies near the surface, it should be removed, and only the best top portions of the soil retained.

Drainage should be considered in connection with grading. It is essential to have the lawn well drained, for grass will not do well when there is water standing at its roots. Sandy loam soil will usually obviate any necessity for detailed attention to drainage; yet all lawns should have a good under drainage.

After the grading and the drainage are attended to, the surface should have a top dressing of well-rotted manure, which should be turned over with a plow or by spading.

When the plowing or spading has been completed, the ground may be leveled and thoroughly pulverized with a garden rake, or with a harrow. If seed is put upon a lawn that is lumpy and that has not been thoroughly prepared, one can not expect good or quick results.

A good mixture of seeds to use is composed of 30 pounds of extra reselected Kentucky blue grass and 10 pounds of the same quality of white clover per acre. Thirty pounds of red top is also very frequently added to the mixture.

For small lawns, calculate the area in square feet and divide the result into 43,500, which is the number of square feet in an acre. Further calculation will easily determine the quantity of seed that will be required.

The blue grass is rather slow in germination and to get quick results timothy may be added at the rate of 10 pounds to the above mixture; or a peck of rye may be sown, per acre, in order to give a green appearance very quickly. It should be remembered that in order to get good results with lawn grass seeds they should be sown just as soon as the ground can be worked up in the spring, so that germination and early growth may be secured while the weather is yet cool. Most of these seeds germinate best in the time when the days and the nights are comparatively cool. The usual practice is to sow the seeds and depend upon the showers to wash them into the soil. Very often a brush harrow dragged over the ground will give a covering that is sufficient, or the ground may be rolled and the seeds pressed into the soil.

FOR LAVENDER BAG

Old-fashioned housewives and many modern ones will go to the greenhouse and secure a few plants of lavender for the garden, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Later, for the linen closet gather the flowers in the fullest bloom on a clear day, early in the morning and put to dry in a sunny place. When thoroughly dry place the dried blossoms in bags for closets and chests.

HEMSTITCHING BY MACHINE

HAVE you ever tried hemstitching by machine? It is very effective, says the Pictorial Review. You cut across the goods where the hemstitching is to appear, then lay the two edges together as if sewing a seam, but place a strip of blotting paper between the edges. Loosen the tension of the machine and stitch through the edges and the paper. When stitched remove the paper by cutting it and pulling it out. The edges are then turned back from the hemstitching and stitched flat by machine after the tension has again been regulated. The stitching between the edges caused by loose tension of the threads gives the appearance of hemstitching. This may be done right above a regular hem that has been basted in, the cut edge nearest the hem being turned in under the hem and stitched with it. Try this, and see how well it works.

TRIED RECIPES

BONED LEG OF LAMB

THE leg may be boned at home or the butcher may remove the bone. If it is to be done at home, remove the thin outer skin from the flesh and cut off the shin bone; carefully loosen the flesh around the joint and push it loose as far up as possible; then begin at the other end, and with a sharp knife loosen the flesh from the bone down to where it has been loosened from the lower end; remove the bone and wipe the meat with a clean, damp cloth inside and out. Fill with bread dressing; tie in compact shape, brush with bacon fat or lay a few thin pieces of fat salt pork over it. (In this case remove the pork before it gets brown enough to spoil the flavor of the lamb.) If the pork is not used, brush the leg with melted butter and sprinkle with salt, pepper and flour. Put the leg on a rack of proper size and bake in a very hot oven for twenty minutes; then lower the heat and cook until tender; a little more than an hour will be needed if a choice cut is used. Baste occasionally with a little butter and hot water.

MINT JELLY

One tablespoon of granulated gelatin, one fourth cup of cold water, one cup sugar, one cup vinegar, one fourth teaspoon paprika, three fourths cup mint leaves. Soak the gelatin in cold water; boil the vinegar and sugar in an enameled saucepan for two minutes, add mint leaves and cook three minutes longer; strain it over the gelatin, stir until dissolved; then add seasoning (and coloring enough to give a green tint if desired). Pour a part of the jelly into the mold, add a few fresh mint leaves, place the mold in a pan of ice, when firm pour in the remaining jelly. It may be molded in individual molds. At serving time turn from the mold and garnish with mint tips.

APPLE DUMPLINGS

Six tart apples, one cup flour, one egg, one-eighth cup of butter, one-half cup water, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one teaspoon of baking powder, one-third cup of milk.

Pare the apples, cut them in quarters or thin slices. Place them in a two-quart pan and add the water; bring to the boiling point and cook gently for 10 minutes.

For the crust, mix and sift the dry ingredients, add the butter, beat the egg slightly, add the milk to it, then add it to the flour. Roll the crust out to fit the pan; lay it over the hot apples, cut two or three gashes to let the steam out, cover the pan tightly; place an asbestos mat under it and cook over the flame or on top of a wood stove for 30 minutes; then brown in the oven and serve with hard sauce. If a steamer of the right size is at hand it may be steamed. Dumplings or pie with top crust only is more digestible than when under crust is used.

HARD SAUCE

One cup sugar, one-third cup of butter, one-third teaspoon nutmeg or cinnamon. Cream the butter and sugar well together and add flavoring. If preferred one-third teaspoon of lemon extract and two-thirds teaspoon of vanilla extract may be used.—San Antonio Express.

PAQUIN GOWNS

Striking in its beautiful simplicity is a Paquin gown, made of plain, dull blue mouseline de soie. The full tunic dresses a slender pointed train, and the edges of it are bound with satin of a darker shade; into the folded belt of the darker blue is thrust a rose of coral-pink silk. The wrap designed especially to be worn with this gown is made of blue crepe de chine, heavily embroidered in dull Persian colors. The wide double ruffles that trim it are of the material of the gown, says Harpers Bazar.

A white lousine silk dress has a hem and little jacket of coarsely woven cotton, printed in colors. A green silk collar and scarf add a brilliant bit of color. Taffeta silks in changing invisible checks in light colors are made into novel wraps and loose long coats for evening wear, and long and short lace coats are worn with gowns to match, or as separate garments. All about with frills and ribbon ends, they are lined with one thickness of mouseline de soie.

RULES GOVERNING COOKING

Good to put in scrapbook

MEAT of all sorts, unless intended for soup, must be cooked in a small vessel. To put a small roast in a large pan is wasteful, as there is rapid loss by evaporation and a large proportion is dried too much. A stew in too large a kettle will require more water to cover it than should be used. Vegetables that are to be served in the water in which they are cooked should be placed in vessels of moderate size, or they may burn by reason of the rapid evaporation, or else, as in the case of stews, too much water is used. For some vegetables of strong flavor that are to be drained a large kettle is desirable. In cooking rice and macaroni a large kettle may be used, since a considerable quantity of water is needed, and then, too, the weight of the article, especially rice, may cause it to become packed and sticky.

In baking cakes the size and composition of the pan both require consideration. Pans of heavy block tin, or aluminum, are the best. Granite or enamel pans require careful watching to avoid burning the bottom of the cake.

The utensils for mixing should be carefully selected and put near at hand. A large tin or enameled platter should be used to hold the knives, spoons, etc.

In measuring, measure dry ingredients first, then shortening, and finally the liquid.

In following a given recipe, strict attention must be given to the terms used. If the recipe directs that white of egg be folded in, and the cook beats instead, the cake probably will be a failure.

In mixing cake, muffins, etc., various terms are used. For instance, to beat is to lift the mass by raising the spoon or beater and carry it back and forth; in this way air is incorporated rapidly. Stirring is the moving of the spoon in a circle from the center outward without lifting it; this has a tendency to force the air out. Many people carefully beat the egg for cake, then put in

the flour and stir down the air bubbles so carefully formed.

To cut and fold in is a term often used in recipes where whipped cream or the whites of eggs are to be added to a mixture, or where the flour is added to angel food cake. The egg or cream is poured on the article to which it is to be added; then, with the edge of a spoon, a cut through the mixture is made. The spoon is brought up in such a way as to fold over a portion of the mass. This is repeated until the whole is well mixed. The object, of course, is to break as few air bubbles as possible.

In addition to the terms used above a proper understanding of the terms referring to temperature or methods of cooking is needed, says the San Antonio Express. Boiling means a temperature of 212 degrees at sea level; the temperature of rapidly boiling water is scarcely higher than that of water boiling gently. In the case of some cereals, such as rice, the rapidly boiling water is required to keep the grains apart, but in baking potatoes the rapid movement of the water serves only to break the potato and make it soggy by allowing the water to enter, but does not cook the potato any more rapidly. Simmering is cooking at a temperature of 185 degrees. It may be distinguished from boiling by the size of the bubbles and the rapidity in which they are formed. In boiling, large bubbles rise rapidly and break on the surface. Stewing is the cooking of some article below the boiling point. If meat stews are allowed to boil the flesh is toughened. The term scalding, applied to milk means heating over hot water, as in a double boiler, until tiny bubbles appear at sides.

Frying means cooking an article immersed in hot fat. In sauteing only a little fat is used to prevent sticking. Broiling is done on a broiling iron. In pan-broiling a sheetiron pan is substituted for the broiler.

In some recipes counting is required, as in directions for frying. In all cases the counting is in the time in which the clock ticks, neither faster nor slower.

SCREENS AS ROOM ORNAMENTS

Made from wall paper and cretonnes

CARE must be taken in the selection of screens when refurbishing the home, for the appearance of an entire room can be changed by this one article of furniture.

You can, however, arrange this important detail in furnishing by purchasing plain screens covered with denim or burlap, and decorating them yourself.

Wall paper and figured cretonnes afford an almost endless variety of attractive decoration for plain screens, that any girl can apply with the aid of a pair of scissors and a pot of paste.

For example, the screen, suitable for a young girl's room is of plain green denim, with a broad border at the top of paper matching that used as a border for the walls of the room, says the Philadelphia North American.

The clever girl had saved enough of the rose border when the paperhangers were at work to cover the tops of both sides of her screen. Then she cut out the edge of the pattern so that the irregular edge of the roses gave the appearance of natural blooms.

Strips of the paper are pasted on the screen, and the effect of a rose bower is carried out in the room by a cretonne cover for the couch and inside curtains of cretonne at the windows.

The guestroom in a summer cottage is decorated in blue and white. Cool-looking curtains at the windows are of Chinese blue and white crepe. Covers for the bureau and dressing table are bordered with the same, and it is used as a covering for a rattan box to hold the dainty blouses of any fair occupant, and also for the screen that is placed in front of the washstand in a corner.

It was necessary, of course, to have all these things made to match, a detail

that is not overlooked by the careful housekeeper.

Medallions of hand-made lace are used with telling effect on a screen for a dressing room or boudoir. A perfectly plain screen of dark green burlap was selected, then the medallions and wide elvyn insertion pinned in place before they were sewed on.

The same lace decorations are seen on the pillowsham, bedspread, dressing table and scarf for the bureau, and also on ecur curtains at the windows.

Wall paper is used, also, on a screen for the nursery, showing little children among the leaders for this season. Chinese yellow, blue, red (the dull red of lacquer work) and mulberry are on the crest of favor at present. A dull blue, for example, covered with a network of small leaves and flowers, in which yellow, white and mulberry are mingled, is simply charming.

These block-printed linens are by no means cheap. They range from \$3 to \$7 a yard. But other linens in narrower widths and machine printed may be bought at a third of these prices. While the familiar chintzes are no longer at the top of the list in novelty, they are always more or less in demand, and, for those who do not feel that they can afford the linens will be found in new colors and patterns.

Block printed linens are also shown in the new futuristic colors and designs. These are easily recognizable by the violence of their tints and the apparent crudity of their drawing.

Plain moire is not used as much this year. But striped moire and plain, or moire and figured, is one of the favored patterns. Stripes of all kinds are much in demand. Plain and satin stripes in narrow widths are very good. The tans, browns and yellows are more conspicuous in this season's fabrics than they have been for some time. Mulberry is also one of the favorite tints, not only in cotton and linen fabrics but in silks and velvets, too. The bold patterns of large flowers are good in chintzes, but they are scarcely seen at all in separate bunches; rather in all-over designs almost covering the ground work.

Caseement cloth, a wool fabric which has the light weight and suppleness of cotton material, is much used in country houses for hangings. It comes in plain colors. Striped taffetas, the plain silk is one shade alternating with a broad stripe in another color, is used for bedroom hangings and upholstery. Raw silk in burlap weave with a broadened design over it is another novelty.

Tapestry is not so much in demand for walls, but is still used for upholstering large arm chairs. While cushions are no longer piled about so promiscuously as they once were; they are always more or less of a necessity. For the porch of the country home they will be covered in the printed linens. And here the bold futuristic patterns, which demand space, will find themselves more at their ease than anywhere else.

MADE OF SILK, LACE AND RIBBON

Handkerchief case, trinket tray and pin cushion

TO fashion a square handkerchief case, select a box the size required and cover it inside and out with one thickness of cotton wadding. Sprinkle generously with sachet powder, and over this fit a covering of rose-du-Barri or natter-blue silk. Veil this with gold lace on the exterior; the plain or dotted net of rather close mesh is decidedly effective. Border the top and bottom with garlands of tiny roses fashioned by narrow ribbon. Make the cover of the box in the same manner, but decorate the top with a medallion or festoons of the tiny ribbon roses. Around the edges attach a narrow edging of gold lace.

A dainty trinket tray is fashioned by using a small flat basket four inches in diameter. Line this with the cotton wadding and scent with sachet. Over this shir a lining of silk, leaving a beading a half inch in width. Just below this beading attach a frill of gold lace and finish the top with a band of ribbon roses in shades of pink, yellow and green.

To fashion an exquisite workbasket, says the New York Press, select a shape resembling a small peachbasket. After

lining it with cotton wadding, cover with rose-colored silk, leaving a full beading at the top a half-inch in width. Over the exterior smoothly fit a covering of gold net having a coarse mesh. Band the top and bottom of the basket with gold braid and festoon garlands of the tiny flowers about the basket.

A circular pin cushion is made by using for a foundation a circular box. Cover the outside with pretty silk and over this fit the gold net. Fill the box with lamb's wool until it extends some distance above the top. Over this stretch a layer of silk, then one of gold net. Bind the top and bottom with gilt braid and decorate the top with a wreath of pompadour ribbon roses. Arrange frills of narrow ribbon and gold lace about the sides and trim these with the ribbon flowers. Gold or silver roses can be fashioned of gauze woven from these metals and are sometimes preferred to the colored flowers.

Candle shades, opera and vanity bags are also fashioned in this manner.

In roasting meat turn it over with a spoon instead of a fork, as the latter pierces the meat and lets the juice out.



A WAX-LIKE FINISH
STANVAR
APPLY WITH A RAG

is a liquid finish for floors, wood-work and furniture which combines the beauty of wax, the durability of varnish and the ease of application of furniture polish. Applied with a rag, it instantly gives a beautiful, wax-like finish that will outlast wax—that will not only outlast it, but will remain free from streaks, scratches, and that slipperiness which renders waxed floors so unsatisfactory.

STANVAR is on sale at leading hardware, paint and household supply stores. A free sample can, sufficient to refinish a floor border, will be sent you if you address

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VARNISH
WORKS
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Staten Island,
N. Y.



HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERIES

Block-printed linens now the vogue

BLOCK printed linens are the very latest fabric for use in interior decoration. They are employed for wall coverings, hangings and upholstery.

The designs are drawn from Chinese sources. An especially beautiful one, showing a pattern of rather small flowers, leaves and birds in several colors on a dull rose background, was adapted from the design on a vase in the British museum.

Another has a larger and bolder design in odd shades of blue, red and white (for there are as many shades of white as of any other color) on a black or a brilliant yellow ground.

All the Chinese colors and designs are among the leaders for this season. Chinese yellow, blue, red (the dull red of lacquer work) and mulberry are on the crest of favor at present. A dull blue, for example, covered with a network of small leaves and flowers, in which yellow, white and mulberry are mingled, is simply charming.

These block-printed linens are by no means cheap. They range from \$3 to \$7 a yard. But other linens in narrower widths and machine printed may be bought at a third of these prices. While the familiar chintzes are no longer at the top of the list in novelty, they are always more or less in demand, and, for those who do not feel that they can afford the linens will be found in new colors and patterns.

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Fileene's

MAY DAY TEA,
MAY 1, 1913

NO more reservations may be taken for the May Day Tea, to be held May 1st.

Allotments of tables has been made up to nearly the capacity of the dining room, a small number having been left for those who come without previous reservations.

This notice is made to avoid disappointment to those who have not arranged for tables.

Wm. Filene's Sons Company

News of Boston Social Service Work

LONDON, ONT., HIGHLY FAVORED

A special meeting of the Frances E. Willard settlement board of directors and friends will be held in Phillips Brooks hall, 40 Chambers street, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The general subject will be "Faith, Service and Fruition," and those conducting the meeting will be the Rev. D. D. Mallory, Mrs. Harriet Todd, the Rev. Ernest Mills, Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, the Rev. Martin D. Kneeland and Mrs. Abby Rolfe. There will be appropriate songs by Mrs. D. D. Willard of Waltham, accompanied by Mrs. Elmer Stevens.

Arrangements have been made by friends of the settlement for two performances in the Boston opera house of an original opera called "Dick the Dreamer." The dates set are Thursday night, May 8, and Saturday afternoon, May 10. Tickets will be on sale April 24.

The Civic Club of Cottage place neighborhood house, 1049 Columbus avenue, will meet Wednesday night. The subject for consideration is "How to Know the Trees and Flowers." The discussion will be supplemented by the dance of the dryads and music.

Closing exercises for the Civic Literary Club of the Civic Service house Friday night include the presentation of a scene from "The Merchant of Venice." Rehearsals are being held for a second performance of "Pinafore" under the auspices of the Mazzini and Enterprise Clubs in St. Mary's hall on the night of May 2. The annual exhibit of South End house will be held at South Bay union, 636 Harrison avenue, this week Friday from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 7 to 9 p. m. at night. One feature will be an exhibition by South Bay Neighborhood Association of the buying of groceries at wholesale. Class work will be on display, and the housekeeping flat across the street will be open for inspection.

The Mother's Club of Robert Gould Shaw house, 6 Hammond street, will hold a fair Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of the Daytona Industrial school in Florida. On Thursday night there will be an entertainment by the Young Men's Improvement Club, and Saturday night there will be a closing reception for Mrs. Hannah Smith who leaves soon to fill a position in Baltimore.

The annual exhibit of class work held last Friday received favorable comment from visitors. In the brass work display a writing desk set made by Susanne Kildare, who came from the West Indies, was especially admired. Other brass work particularly noticed included a large hexagonal jardiniere and a pink fringed candle shade by Herbert Grant, a candle shade by Julius Jackson, a picture frame and jewel box by Stanley Morris and two candle shades and a lamp shade by Alonzo Neal. Some of the best pottery was made by Aaron Crawford, Clarence Wright, Chandler Wright and Melvin Jones. The bent iron work was done by Francis Charles, Clarence Wright, Stanley Morris, Jesse White, William Wright, Melvin Jones and Herbert Mont. Those exhibiting embroidery work done in the younger girls' class were Bertha Widgeon, Geneva Jackson, Susanne Kildare, Marjorie Jackson, Amy Brooks, Helen Chandler, Marion Jackson, Corinne Holland, Samuela Washington, Lottie Brown, Ethel Taylor, Louise Jackson, Gladys Stanisl and Viola Hubbard.

Tomorrow morning at Denison house, 93 Tyler street, there will be a meeting of the Italian council. On Thursday afternoon a reception will be held for the children, and at night a reception for adults. The work of the classes will be exhibited, as this will mark the close of the winter's session.

The Boston Froebel Club will meet tomorrow afternoon at the new Elizabeth Peabody house on Charles street. The formal opening of the house has been set for April 28-30.

On Thursday night, at Union hall, 48 Boylston street, the Ellis Memorial Dramatic Club will present "A Pair of Spectacles," under the direction of Mrs. Briggs and Mr. Haskell.

The Boy Scouts of Roxbury Neighborhood house, 838 Albany street, will spend the week end at the camp of Ellis Memorial at Sharon.

C. L. U. IN MOVE TO BECOME POWER IN SCHOOL ELECTIONS

The Boston Central Labor Union has decided on a campaign to register all women of voting age, if eligible, so that at the next election of the school committee they may vote for friends of organized labor. This was voted at a meeting yesterday.

Plans for the Labor day-parade were also made at yesterday's meeting. Seven members of the union are to be appointed by James T. Moriarty, the president, at a meeting of the executive board tomorrow night as a committee to map out the details of the holiday observance.

Letters announcing the movement to register women will be sent to every trades union in this city.

This step has been under consideration for several months, and was brought up at the meeting yesterday by the committee on education. It was declared that the present school committee is non-representative, as the members of the committee are practically inaccessible to many who are forced to work during the day. District representation is advocated.

The nomination for prison commissioner of Frank L. Randall of Minnesota was opposed, a resolution being unanimously adopted.

Delegates of all the various garment working and tailoring trades of Boston marched into the C. L. U. meeting carrying union banners and American flags. They were cheered by the labor dele-

On Four Great Railways, It Is Transportation, Trade, Banking and Manufacturing Center for Populous Territory

EDUCATION IS FACTOR

LONDON, Ont.—With a population of 50,000, fortunately situated as the hub of a territory with 1,000,000 people, on four great railways, with a municipally-owned line to Port Stanley on Lake Erie, with 240 factories running full time, complete educational equipment and conditions ideal for residence, London enjoys many advantages.

Whoever has passed along its shaded avenues, lined with the fine Canadian maples, will have no reason to ask why it is called "The Forest City." The place is nearly surrounded by hills, its location being in the Thames valley, and to look across this valley from the summit of one of the surrounding ridges is like looking over a great forest from which arise the steeples of churches, the towers of public buildings and the chimneys of busy factories.

London has gained in beauty, comfort and convenience, while it has grown in population. It has never developed any population that even by exaggeration might be called a "slum."

Character Substantial

More than one governor-general of Canada on visiting this industrial center has commented on the general appearance of prosperity and comfort among its working men. It is claimed that 75 per cent of such residents own the houses they occupy. The place is so located in western Ontario as to be a distributing point for what is said to be the most populous area of Canada.

Its business streets have an air of solidity. Block after block of wholesale houses in the downtown section bespeak the good trade conditions. London is rated as the fifth city in the Dominion as a manufacturing center, and it is favored with cheap power, excellent transportation facilities to all parts of the country, good labor conditions, a constant supply of farm produce at what are regarded as reasonable rates, and finds a ready market close at hand for its wide variety of manufactured goods. It is the headquarters of military district No. 1, making it the military headquarters of western Ontario. The city has nearly 50 churches, some of which have edifices of marked beauty.

The city is a divisional headquarters of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways. The London, Huron & Bruce, the Sarnia branch and the St. Marys and Stratford branches of the Grand Trunk are operated out of London, while the Pere Marquette and Michigan Central railways both have direct connection with the city. The fact that the railway line between London and Port Stanley, on Lake Erie, is owned by the city, insures a low rate on coal for its manufacture.

That Sunday, April 27, is to be in China a day of universal prayer to the Christian deity, in behalf of the Chinese republic, is confirmed by Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the American board of missions, with headquarters in Boston, who says: "The government itself is issuing a call to the Christians of the entire government to pray for the republic. Public officials have been instructed to attend the prayer services."

Dr. Barton attributes this change in attitude to the influence of Christian education, to building a staple government, to missionaries and young men of China, who after studying in America, have returned to their native land.

PRAYER DAY IN CHINA CONFIRMED

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Glimpse of Queen's avenue, London, Ont., showing wide lawns and trees outside of sidewalk

facturers. In addition to these steam railway lines the London & Lake Erie Transportation Company operates an electric railway from London to St. Thomas and on to Port Stanley.

London naturally has grown to be a manufacturing center. It claims to have the largest stove manufacturing establishment under the British flag and is particularly prominent in such lines as printing, iron and brass working, the manufacture of engines and boilers, confectionery, clothing, hats and caps.

To these and other manufacturers now here or prospective the city offers distinct advantages. Sites for factories near the railroads are available at reasonable rates. Hydro-electric power is here at low rates, which, it is said, will become lower as years go by.

London's situation has also made it an important banking center. There are nearly 20 banks and bank branches, several being located in outlying parts of the city. There are also several important savings and loan companies.

It might naturally be expected that, located in the center of one of the finest general farming counties in Ontario, London would be a good market town, and it has been so all through its history. The market square is centrally located and covers a large area, yet on a Saturday it is often so crowded with the farmers' wagons loaded with produce and supplies that the neighboring streets have to be pressed into service.

Improvements Made

With the coming of the hydro-electric power to London years ago the city was enabled to adopt a new lighting system. The main business streets are now illuminated by five cluster lamps mounted on handsome iron pedestals, while the residential streets are lighted by high candlepower single lights mounted on the poles.

Londoners have three fine parks, two within the city limits and the third three miles down the Thames river but connected by electric car line. Victoria park, a beautiful spot, is located within three

blocks of the main business center, while Queen's park supplies the needs of the East End, giving ample room for sports of all kinds. Tecumseh park is the main athletic field of the city.

Springbank park stretches for a mile along the banks of the Thames and contains the springs and reservoir from which the city draws a major portion of its water supply. Springbank park is beautifully laid out in drives and walks and is visited annually by hundreds of thousands of visitors. It is London's great breathing spot during the warm months.

Port Stanley, located on Lake Erie's shores immediately south, is the other popular resort of London citizens and forms the summer homes for a large city colony, being easy of access by both electric and steam lines.

Schools Superior

The school system is complete. There are 17 splendidly-equipped public schools with a teaching staff of more than 150 and an enrolment of more than 8000 pupils. Special provision is made for the teaching of music and art, while a number of the schools have also been made centers for manual training instruction. The Collegiate Institute is one of the largest in the province and has taken a high stand for many years in the annual departmental and university examinations.

An important step is now being taken by the school board in opening special day classes for technical training.

The provincial normal school has a class of 200 each year in training for teachers, the Western University provides courses in arts, medicine and music, while the Huron Divinity College, in affiliation with the university, is the training college of the Anglican diocese of Huron.

RIGHT TO HOLD TITLE IN LAND NOT EASILY SET ASIDE

California's determined effort to prevent the Japanese from acquiring title to land is not only presenting an international problem of no slight difficulty, but is also making the people of the country familiar with the fact that the right to hold land is very strongly buttressed in the institutions that have English origin, and the other fact that the deprivation by law, wherever undertaken, has met with no success. The California Legislature has a task upon its hands larger than can be fully realized without reference to the laws of older states and their experiences in trying to keep land from alien possession.

At the bottom of the English law, which was taken over to America with only the variations that the different form of sovereignty imposed, is the desirability of every man being a freeholder. The right to enjoy possession of a portion of the earth's surface is the strongly safeguarded one of the whole body of the law. The ownership in the king and in the state but the holding of the fee is the complete possession against all others than the sovereign, and he can enter only by the payment to the freeholder of the worth of his possession. So broad a foundation has been narrowed in instances by the restriction to the natives of the land or to the followers of certain faiths, and in other fashion, but there has always been a breaking of the bonds by the force of the right of men to the enjoyment of some distinctly set aside bit of land.

The first settlers on the New England coast, with their freedom to make laws as they chose instituted some restrictions as to possession of land. They made the tarrying of those of an unfavored faith a brief one and most uncomfortable. The land they occupied was theirs and they made the restriction positive. But there was the seed of the common right in the code they instituted and it brought forth the freedom that is expressed in the laws governing the acquirement of land and the holding of it, which has reasserted itself wherever a state has been formed. Not that there have not been laws of exclusion.

There are such now on the statute books of some of the states. New York

has an anti-alien law. The federal government has set up one in the District of Columbia. But the effectiveness of the laws is small if not altogether lacking. The instance of Mexico's law, by which American ownership of land along the border for a width of 10 miles is forbidden, has recently been cited to show the futility of the effort. About the whole strip is owned by Americans.

The difficulty of any enforcement of any law against the holding of land by a certain class is that the possession of the title is not necessarily the real ownership. Lands are held by aliens in regions where it is forbidden they should own them, by the device of the legal title being in a person who is legally eligible to hold it and is only the agent. The guaranties by which a person may own land that appears in the registry as the property of another are easily framed.

The California effort to keep out the Japanese landholder is hopelessly weak, in the fact that it flies in the face of the American ideal, confronts the practice and the faith of several centuries, but most of all because it is unworkable, as all the experience of other states goes to show.

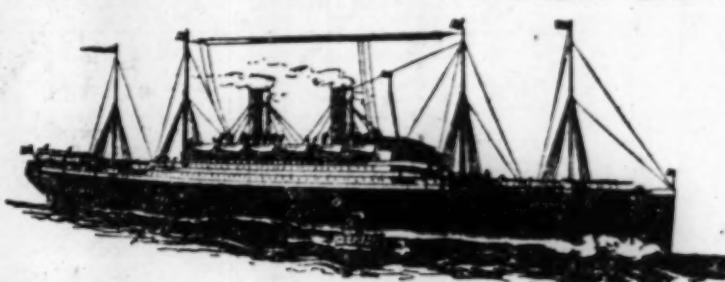
STORE NEWS

John Shepard, Jr., who recently returned from a vacation at Palm Beach, will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by the department store heads of the Shepard Norwell Company on the evening of April 28, at the Hotel Vendome.

William Robertson, who has been holding the position of floor manager for the William Filene's Sons Company, has resigned and it is said that he is planning to go into business for himself. He was formerly associated with the R. H. White Company, Thresher Bros. and the James A. Houston Company.

E. H. Bell, buyer of upholstery for the Jordan Marsh Company, has returned from European markets. He has had an extensive trip, having been absent nearly three months.

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BANGOR ONLY MAINE CITY WITH OWN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Concert Work Actively Resumed After Long Period of Suspension Is Proving an Important Public Educational Feature

OBSTACLES OVERCOME

BANGOR, Me.—One of the distinctions of which this city boasts is that it is the only municipality in Maine possessing a symphony orchestra of its own. Bangor symphony orchestra, conducted by Horace M. Pullen, is composed of 40 local musicians, of whom three are young women. The orchestra completed its season's work with the monthly young people's program played last week and

ular prices in city hall and, although intended primarily for young people, have drawn a large attendance of adults. The orchestra's work is an important educational institution. It has a two-fold force—for the audiences that attend and for the musicians who constitute its personnel. It has been an important factor in awakening and stimulating interest, and numerous talented performers of prominence in Boston and other cities gratefully attribute the beginning of their musical careers to the early and efficient training afforded by the orchestra under Mr. Pullen's direction.

According to musicians who are familiar with the orchestra and the high character of its work, there is no other city of its size in the country that has duplicated Bangor's organization.

Bangor has its own orchestra but it shares with Portland the annual Maine music festival, which has grown to be one of the big national music events in the class with Worcester and Cincinnati festivals. The festival is held each year with famous artists and a chorus of a thousand voices recruited from choral organizations all over the state. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Gadsby, Sembrich, Farrar, Homer and Blauvelt, are among the prima-donnas who have sung at the festivals, and there have been equally famous men singers and many soloists, men and women, of lesser fame.

The director of the festival is William R. Chapman, widely known as the conductor of the Rubenstein Club of New York. Still another musical institution of Bangor is the second regiment band, N. G. S. M., which has for its director a promising young musician, Adelbert Wells Sprague, who, following his graduation from the University of Maine, received a degree from Harvard University for work in music. The band gives a monthly concert from October to May and is engaged each summer by the city for a series of open-air concerts in the parks. The band's programs are decidedly superior to the average band concert program, which is another indication of the musical taste of Bangor people.



(Photo by Chalmers, Bangor)
HORACE M. PULLEN
Leader of Bangor Symphony orchestra

the final program is regarded as a fair sample of the orchestra's work. It was as follows:

A. Carlos Gomez, overture "Il Guarany"; Adolph M. Foerster, "At Twilight"; Richard Strauss, waltz "Der Rosenkavalier"; J. Offenbach, barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffmann"; Leo Delibes, ballet suite "La Source"—No. 1, scarf dance; No. 2, scene d'armour; No. 3, variation; No. 4, danse Cossaque; E. Grieg, "Hjortetær"; "Varen"; Anton Dvorak, string orchestra, Humoreske (by request); Mendelssohn, saltarello from the Italian symphony.

The orchestra has been in existence since 1896, but because of the Bangor fire and consequent difficulties no programs were performed in the past two years. The inauguration of the young people's course the past winter means an active resumption of concert work. Despite the fact that the orchestra was making no public appearance during this period of suspension, regular weekly rehearsals have been held and numerous recruits made from among the younger musicians.

Concerts during the course just closed have been given in the afternoon at pop-

NEW CHAIRMAN HEADS SPINNERS

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England.—Edward Judson of Ashton-under-Lyne, has been appointed chairman to the operative cotton spinners in the place of T. Ashton, who has retired after many years' service in that capacity. Mr. Judson, who was elected by a large majority of votes at a delegate meeting of the association, is a member of the executive committee and secretary of the Ashton-under-Lyne Operative Spinners Association.

In Ashton, where Mr. Judson is the only labor member of the town council, he is regarded as a man of ability and judgment, with a special talent for organization. This was proved when, in 1904, being appointed secretary to the Ashton Operative Spinners Association, he succeeded in getting every spinner within the ranks of the union in the space of three years. In local labor disputes his judgment and sense of fairness have often prevented the development of serious difficulties.

FINAL "AT HOME" HELD

President Frank L. Locke and Mrs. Locke held their last "at home" in the reception room of the B. Y. M. C. U. Sunday from 5 to 7 p. m.

REFORMS IN COURT PRACTISE NECESSARY, SAYS MR. TAFT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Deficiency in the administration of the law was admitted by former President Taft in an address before the Corby Court Club of the Yale law school on Saturday night. Said Mr. Taft:

"Today, without a doubt, there is not the same law, or rather application of laws, for the poor man as there is for the rich. This does not arise from the fact that our judiciary is partial. It is by reason of the extreme delays which one meets in litigation.

"When the man who has a little \$10 law suit endeavors to carry this to a higher court for an appeal, he is liable to find that it is not as easy as might appear. This is not true of the large corporations, however. They can find at all times not only justice, but a little more than that, and the best way for them to secure this is to aid the law in the delays which it places in its own way.

"What we want today are men who

are sufficiently fitted in the work of the law to know what is good and what is bad in legal procedure, and seeing the latter, to be able to right those things that are found wrong.

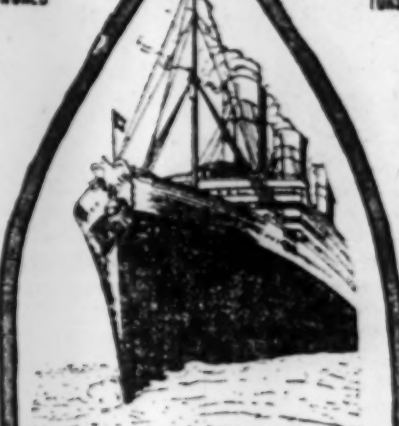
The courts in this country are not controlled by the judges, but by the lawyers who bring cases before them. In England they have seen the error of this and have changed it so that, whereas we would take two months to try a case, they would take less than two weeks.

"The manner that we have of prosecuting criminal laws is a disgrace. The number of real criminals that get away in this country, not only without conviction, but even without being brought to trial, is something of which we can truly be ashamed.

"If you can get a political office, take it, and make the most that you can of it for the good of the country. I believe that you will succeed and I will do all that I can to help you in that undertaking."

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Mme. Nordica Sings in Boston



Students to Play Ibsen

Bringing California to Boston in a floral decorative study of the platform of Symphony hall, Mme. Lillian Nordica, the soprano, presented an original program of vocal music to the applause of a large audience on Sunday afternoon. With the stage transformed by trees and flowering plants into a formal garden, the singer and her associate artists appeared in a far brighter setting than is customary in professional concerts. The architecture of the familiar stage was not obscured by the finely proportioned semicircular terrace thus formed, but was in a manner of surprise revealed.

The selections called for the accompaniment of trumpet, violin and cello, and so the occasion had a more potent persuasion for the ear as well as more charm for the eye than recitals generally have.

The assisting artists were Romaine Simmons, piano; Miss Violet Hernandez, organ; Franklin Holding, violin; J. Keller, violoncello; G. Heim, trumpet; M. Louis Rousseau, reed.

Miss Hernandez played selections on the symphony hall organ by way of prelude and interlude. The singer's selections included the following: "An die Musik," Schubert; "When Cherries Bloomed," "At the Feast of the Dead," Wakefield-Cadman; "Lately in Dance," Arensky; "Damon," Stange; "Let the Bright Seraphim," from "Samson," with trumpet obbligato, Handel; "Vieille Chanson," Weber; "Le Nil," Leroux; "Ariette," with violin obbligato, Vidal; aria from "Malam Butterfly," Puccini; "Faden," Erich Wolf; "Komm lass uns spielen," Blechman; "Am Manzaneros," Jensen; "The Erlking," Schubert; "La Ballade du Desespere," for reader and soprano, with accompaniment of violin, cello and piano, words by Murger, music by Berlioz.

Mme. Nordica's interpretations were carried out on a picturesque plan entirely in keeping with the idea of a concert. Beautiful herself and singing in beautiful surroundings, she gave a captivating and an engrossing performance. Her singing was excellent in point of tone coloring. It was distinctly of a new character in point of verbal expression.

Her remarkable dignity of interpretation was especially evident in the first selection from Schubert and in the Handel number. Her latest ideas of dramatic reading of words were finely manifested in "The Erlking."

In the duet of speaking and singing voices with which the program closed, the artist brought new ideas of the relation of song and speech into evidence.

STUDENTS RESUME PLAY REHEARSALS IN DRAMA COURSE

With the return of Prof. G. P. Baker of Harvard University from the West today the students in the dramatic composition course, English, 47, at the university, resume their rehearsals of "Molly Make-Believe," the four-act comedy of Eleanor Hallowell Abbott Cornum which is to be given public performances in Agassiz house theater, Cambridge, Friday and Saturday night.

The plan for giving public performances of plays by students has just been completed. The foundation of this experimental theater, known as the "47 Workshop," is the most recent development of Professor Baker's course. The first idea of the workshop was merely to give the plays so that the authors might benefit by seeing their work produced.

The innovation has been tested thoroughly throughout the winter. In January the workshop produced "Lina Amuses Herself," by W. F. Merrill '13, and the month following, "Educated," by Miss Marian Winick, a Radcliffe College graduate. Two performances of each play were given by a cast chosen from persons interested in the workshops.

The private performances of "Molly Make-Believe," given two weeks ago, were so successful that public performances were determined upon.

Some of the persons most actively interested in these preliminary performances of promising plays are: Miss Florence Lincoln, author of the first Craig prize play, "The End of the Bridge," J. F. Ballard, A. M. '11, author of "Believe Me Xantippe"; Elizabeth McFadden, author of "The Progress of Mrs. Alexander."

SUFFRAGISTS TO TRIM OWN HATS

NEW YORK—"Home trimmed" is the edict for all women's hats worn in the suffrage parade, to be held here, and next Sunday three prizes for the most becomingly trimmed hats will be awarded. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who with Miss Fola La Follette, spoke at the Woman's Political Union, 46 East Twenty-ninth street, Sunday, made this announcement. The hats must not cost more than 42 cents. The first prize will be a sketch of the winner by a prominent artist, the second will be a solid silver suffrage badge and the third a complete suffrage uniform.

MORO REVOLT ENDS

WASHINGTON—Conflict with the Moros, the Philippine tribesmen which threatened the peace of the war department for several weeks, has been averted. Reports to the department says the army of tribesmen, numbering 3000, which practically laid siege to Jolo has dispersed, and that only a few Moros have refused to be reconciled. The American commanders made preparations for campaign against them, but through the Sultan of Jolo and Dato Manda, one of the powerful Moro chiefs, the rebels were pacified.

CLUB PLANS LADIES' NIGHT

Wellesley Club will give its twenty-fourth annual ladies' night at the Hotel Brunswick today.

NOTES ON MUSIC FROM LONDON

"Vita Nuova" Produced—"Ring" Season Sale Successful—Song Translations Tested

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At their concert in Queen's hall on April 9, the London Choral society, under the direction of Arthur Fagge, gave the first performance in England of Wolf-Ferrari's "Vita Nuova." The English version of Dante's poem was by Percy Pinkerton and the soloists were Miss Perceval Allen and Thorpe Bates. The program also included the Grail scene from "Parsifal."

Wagner still "draws." The seats for the "Ring" performances at Covent Garden were practically sold out within 24 hours of the date for allotment. It has been decided to open the season with a festival performance of "Tannhauser."

A concert given the other day by Messrs. Hermann Klein and Emil Kreuz at the Bechstein hall, with the idea of inducing the English singer to use translations rather than the original language in lieder singing, does not seem to have been entirely successful in converting the critics. One critic wrote "Without the program book it was quite impossible to follow the meaning of the poem and the occasional catching of a word or two at odd moments only exaggerated the general obscurity." The New York critics were equally discouraging after the production in English of "Cyrano." Walter Damrosch's new opera.

A feature of the symphony concert at Queen's hall on April 5 was the fine singing of the Birmingham Festival choir. Choral singing in the north of England and the midlands has attained a high degree of perfection. These choirs consist largely of mill hands and factory workers, who gladly sacrifice two or three evenings of their week and attend rehearsals with the greatest zest.

Much interest has been aroused by the forthcoming appearance in London of the famous Colonne orchestra. Two concerts of modern French music are to be given at Queen's hall. Most of the works announced for performance are already familiar to London audiences: Berlioz, Bruneau, Chabrier, Charpentier, Debussy, Dukas, D'Indy, Cesar Franck, Saint-Saens, and a newcomer, Fanelli, whose career, according to the advance note, "reads almost like a page from fiction," are all to be represented. Fanelli was discovered by Gabriel Pierné, the conductor of the Colonne orchestra. The second concert will include Fanelli's "Tableaux Symphoniques" after the "Roman de la Momie" of Theophile Gautier, which last year provided Paris with a musical sensation. The Paris Grand Opera is to be represented by Mlle. Marcelle Demouget, and the Opera Comique by Mme. Aline Vallandri, who sang at the London opera house during Mr. Hammerstein's season.

What the newspapers euphemistically term "unrest" is not altogether confined

to the labor world. The worlds of art and music are also experiencing upheavals. Discontent with the old outworn formulas and stale shibboleths of art have carried some of the more adventurous of our modern composers far beyond their auditors; and concert-going is no longer the peaceful pastime of yesterday. There were wild scenes in Vienna recently at a concert given under the auspices of the Academic Society of Literature and Music. The conductor of the orchestra was Arnold Schonberg, the apostle of musical "futurism," and the performance of his "Kammersymphonie" was greeted by the opposition with hoots, jeers, and cat-calls. Tumult followed tumult, and the program came to an abrupt end with the intervention of the police.

CHANGES MADE IN BRITISH NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"The retirement of the senior admiral of the fleet, Sir Charles Hotham, has caused the following changes: Admiral Sir William May becomes admiral of the fleet, Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott becomes admiral, Rear Admiral F. S. Pelham becomes vice-admiral, and Capt. R. A. Allenby rear admiral.

Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott announced some time ago that he would retire as soon as he was gazetted to the rank of admiral. His retirement involves the promotion of Vice-Admiral Sir George Egerton to be admiral, of Rear Admiral A. A. C. Galloway to the rank of vice-admiral, and of Capt. S. E. Erskine to be rear admiral.

Sir Charles Hotham, who retires, has served since 1856. He was flag captain of the Alexandria at the bombardment of the forts of Alexandria in 1882, and received the C. B. He was a commissioner at the admiralty in 1888 when Lord George Hamilton was first lord. His chief naval appointments have been commander-in-chief on the Pacific station, 1890-3; commander-in-chief at the North, 1897-9, and commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, 1900-3. He was knighted in 1895.

The new admiral of the fleet, Sir William May, was with the 1875-6 Arctic expedition. It was he who in 1888 while commanding the Imperieuse, annexed Christmas island. He has been a naval attaché, assistant director of torpedoes 1893-5, chief of staff in the Mediterranean 1895-6, director of naval ordnance and torpedoes 1901, controller of the navy 1901-4, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet 1905-7, second sea lord 1907, commander-in-chief of the home fleet 1909-11, and commander-in-chief at Plymouth 1911-13. He has been in the navy since 1863, was knighted in 1906, and has Russian, German and French decorations. He at one time served on the royal yacht.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

Capt. Walter V. Cotechet, from fourth field artillery; attached sixth field artillery.

First Lieut. John R. Corby, twenty-fifth infantry, recruiting officer, from Pittsburgh to Columbus barracks.

First Lieut. Edgar C. Jones, medical corps, 15 days leave of absence on completion of examination for promotion.

Navy Orders

Lieut. Halsey Powell, detached the South Carolina, to home, wait orders.

Lieut. G. D. Johnstone, detached the Connecticut, to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. P. Beecher, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign S. G. Strickland, detached the Kansas, to naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. H. Ames, to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Gunner Sigvart Thompson, detached receiving ship at New York, to the Alabama.

Machinist T. W. Jenkins, resignation accepted, to take effect May 5, 1913.

Machinist F. T. Lense, detached navy yard, Charleston, S. C., April 30, 1913, to the Kansas.

Paymaster's Clerk B. W. Shumaker, appointed, to the Panther.

Paymaster's Clerk J. D. Dearmin, appointed to the Idaho.

Paymaster's Clerk S. B. Caldwell, appointed to the North Dakota.

Cablegram from commander-in-chief United States Asiatic fleet, dated Shanghai, April 18, 1913:

Ensign C. K. Keller to the Barry.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Bass, detached naval hospital, Canacao, P. I., to home, wait orders.

Asst. Surg. G. E. Thomas detached the Helena, to home, wait orders.

Paymaster V. S. Jackson, detached naval station, Olongapo, to home, wait orders.

Carpenter A. Bledsoe, detached the Monadnock, to home, wait orders.

Movements of Vessels

The Tallahassee and the South Carolina are at Norfolk yard.

The Solace and the Yankton are at New York yard.

The Wyoming is at Tompkinsville.

The Beale is at Newport.

The Celtic is at Boston.

The Florida and the North Dakota left Hampton roads for New York.

The C-2 left Norfolk for Newport.

The Buffalo left San Francisco for San Diego.

Navy Notes

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Asiatic fleet, has been transferred temporarily from the Saratoga to the Rainbow.

A radiogram has been received from the Hannibal, engaged in survey duty on the Atlantic coast of Central America, that the vessel is en route to Cristobal.

Floyd B. Chapman, mayor of Huntington, W. Va., has sent a letter of thanks to the secretary of the navy for the services of the enlisted men during the recent inundations.

Lieut.-Commander Leigh C. Palmer, naval aid to the secretary of the navy, is to have the command of the destroyer Aylwin, to be placed in commission in July. His successor as naval aid has not yet been selected.

Midshipman William K. Harrill of Tennessee was Saturday elected captain of the naval academy gymnastic team.

Joseph Daniels, secretary of the navy has ordered a search made for seamen who are familiar with the technical details of the old methods of rigging sailing vessels. They are wanted by those in charge of the Perry delegation to rig the famous Niagara, recently rescued from the waters of Lake Erie, in a way resembling as closely as possible her original gear.

In the recent test off the Virginia capes of the new device for coaling vessels at sea it was found that under most unfavorable conditions 83 tons of coal can be transferred in about six hours. The contract called for the delivery of 480 tons in eight hours.

The test which was carried out with the battleship South Carolina and the collier Cyclops was reported favorably by the board which witnessed the performance. The vessels were steaming at seven knots an hour.

Under the new system all the gear is installed on board the collier. The equipment includes an automatic tensions engine, which maintains a tension on the main cable sufficient for carrying the load from collier to the vessel to be coaled; a transfer engine for hauling the load, and the mast necessary for erection on board the coal receiving ship.

Pianist Who Is to Give Recital at Convention of Musical Societies



(Photo by Gossford, New York.)
MISS GERMAINE SCHNITZER

FEDERATION OF MUSICAL CLUBS OPENS SESSIONS

Organization Meetings Held at Convention Begins in Chicago Under Auspices of Lake View and Amateur Societies

NATIONAL ART TOPIC

CHICAGO—Opening its eighth biennial festival the National Federation of Musical Clubs convenes here this morning, with delegates from nearly 400 clubs in all parts of the country in attendance. The organization meets at the invitation of the Amateur Musical Club and the Lake View Musical Society and the sessions will last until Friday.

Plans will be made at the convention with reference to the \$10,000 prize which citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., have pledged themselves to give every four years to the American composer who shall be adjudged the winner in a grand opera contest, the first award to be made in 1913. This contest is to be conducted by the National Federation of Musical Clubs and the chairman of the committee in charge is Mrs. Jason Walker of Memphis, Tenn. The citizens of Los Angeles not only are to raise the money for the prize but they promise a production of the opera in 1915 on a magnificent scale, with American artists of international reputation.

The meetings today are given up entirely to organization, business and receptions. The principal features of the remaining days of the convention are as follows:

TUESDAY

11:30 a. m.—Address, "The Message of School Music," A. E. Winslow, Litt. D., LL. D., Boston, Mass., editor Journal of Education.

3 p. m.—Studebaker theater. Piano recital by Miss Germaine Schnitzer.

4 p. m.—Vocal recital by Brabazon Lowther, Irish-English baritone.

8:15 p. m.—Concert by entertaining clubs in the Gold room, Congress hotel.

WEDNESDAY

10:30 a. m.—Symposium on American music, in charge of Mrs. Jason Walker.

"The American Musician and His Opportunities," Glenn Dillard Gunn, Chicago.

"Opera in English and National Art," Mme. Anna E. Zeigler, New York.

"Music as an Industry," Karlton Hackett, Chicago.

"National Loyalty—Built on American Life and Traditions, Creative of American Atmosphere," Mrs. Flournoy Rivers, Birmingham, Ala.

"The Development of the Orchestra in America and State Orchestras" (followed by discussion), Ernest Kroeger, St. Louis, Mo.

Discussion of general plans for the advancement of American art, led by Mrs. Nellie Strong Stevenson, New York city.

2 p. m.—Address, "Necessity for Theoretical Study of Music," Adolph Weidig, Chicago.

2:30 p. m.—Address, "Music in the Settlements," Mme. Gardner Bartlett, New York.

8:15 p. m.—Orchestra hall. Orchestral concert with prize choral composition of Arthur Shepard of Boston, by the Chicago Symphony orchestra, Frederick Stock, director.

THURSDAY

10:30 a. m.—Symposium of public school music.

2:30 p. m.—Studebaker theater. Speaker, Mrs. Fannie E. Hughey, St. Louis, Mo., subject, "Color Music."

4 p. m.—Talk on voice, L. A. Torrens.

8:15 p. m.—Concert by representatives of federated clubs.

FRIDAY

9:30 a. m.—Election of officers.

2 p. m.—Studebaker theater. Lecture, "Sound Waves," Dr. Dayton G. Miller.

3:15 p. m.—Prize composition. Oper-

EDITORIAL COMMENT

MEMPHIS NEWS-SCIMITAR—It speaks none too well for the newspapers of Denver to see a regular and influential organization called the Citizens Protective League actively engaged in an effort to elevate journalism in that city.

It is claimed that business conditions in Denver have been seriously injured by vicious journalism. Blackmail and the fear of blackmail have intimidated capital and crippled prosperous enterprises. For years the newspapers of Denver have printed, apparently without restraint, grossly immoral news stories. The immorality of the newspapers has not been confined exclusively to the news columns, it has permeated the advertising columns as well. Repeated instances of fakes and exaggerations are pointed out without regard to any moral or industrial responsibility, until the people have organized, and are attempting to compel their local papers to so conduct themselves as to justify the father of a family in taking a paper home for his wife and children to read. In almost every city there have been complaints against the manner in which newspapers have been conducted, but in no city of which we have any information have the leading citizens banded themselves together in an effort to correct a manifest evil. These people are not the political preachers or the sensationalists, who live upon the excitement caused by efforts to reform someone else. The organization is represented by the leading business and professional men of the city, and by the good women as well, and their announced purpose is to elevate the tone and moral standards of the newspapers of Colorado. Public opinion is usually strong enough to compel newspapers to observe the amenities, but it seems that in the Colorado city more drastic methods must be invoked.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—Inch by inch the Congress tide, with its free trade currents, eddies and whirlpools, rises to engulf those who, less than a week ago, thought they were safe from the floods, or at least could be rescued. Shoe machinery, slated in the Underwood bill for a 25 per cent "tax," is now ordered by the Democratic caucus to swell the free list. Why not? That is, why not if the Democratic party meant what it said when it promised the voters of the United States that it would relieve them from the "oppression and robbery" to which they were subjected by tariff-taxed food and clothes? The machinery for making shoes has to do with the value of them, like the leather in the shoes and the labor working on them. Maybe putting shoe machinery on the free list will cheapen shoes. Maybe it will not. Putting hides on the free list didn't cheapen shoes. After the tariff on hides went down the price on shoes for the first time in years went up. But in view of their pledges, it is for the Democrats to try free shoe machinery so as to see whether it will help. If their theories are right, and if they were honest in their promises, there must be some way—there may be various ways—in which to get prices down for consumers. And obligated as they are by their pledges, they must try every way that is available, for they have got to get the cost of living down for American consumers, or the deceived, disappointed and disillusioned voters of this country will at the very first opportunity get the Democrats out of control of the United States government.

Adding to the Free List

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—The fate of the commerce court is in Woodrow Wilson's hands. Unless he specifically indorses a continuance of that body created under the Taft administration, it will pass out of existence on July 1. Twice President Taft vetoed legislative programs because Congress refused to make appropriations for the commerce court. The Democrats have consistently opposed that court and belittled it. It has been severely criticized by the country, but as warmly defended by some able man. There is no question that this court is "in bad" with the people. President Taft offended popular opinion at the beginning by his appointments to that court. The scandal growing out of it added to public distrust. Such a court, properly constituted, manned by earnest and able judges, ought to be of worth. There seems good logic behind the idea of having expert attention for cases largely technical in their nature. Whether President Wilson will feel justified in braving public hostility by continuing the commerce court, trusting to time and a good record to redeem it with the people, remains to be seen.

Fate of Commerce Court

MUSIC AS INDUSTRY

There are sold at retail every year in Chicago 18,000 pianos, of which about one third are sold to patrons in states tributary to the city, according to the report of the music committee of the Association of Commerce. The sheet music business aggregates \$1,500,000 a year. One house alone retails 750,000 pieces annually, says the report.

The volume of business in the small goods branch of the music trade, including band and orchestra instruments, totals over \$300,000 a year. Twenty years ago, the report says, all harps were imported; now 250 are made in Chicago each year.

JACKSON STUDENT HAS LEADING ROLE IN IBSEN DRAMA



MISS OCTAVIA CHAPIN

Miss Octavia Chapin of Jackson College is to be the leading lady in the production of Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," which the Tufts-Jackson junior day committee has planned for the undergraduate festivities on May 15. The junior day program will be more elaborate this year than ever before, the junior promenade having to take place the evening previous to the regular exercises in order to allow time for all the features.

The junior classes have this year united with the senior dramatic society, "Pen, Paint and Pretzels," and all the cast have had experience in a previous Tufts play.

When the play was first proposed, it was found that there was no satisfactory translation. Accordingly the members of the society, with the aid of Prof. Leo R. Lewis, prepared an acting translation. This work was done during the vacation last summer, and since the college opened in the fall there have been almost daily rehearsals.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

For the accommodation of the Tech Theatrical Association enroute to Providence and return, the New Haven road will today furnish a special train from South station at 4:25 p. m., returning leave Providence at midnight.

Casper Berry, general export agent for the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont systems, with offices on State street, is attending a meeting at Toronto, Can.

The track and signal department of the Boston & Albany road are installing new iron and mechanical switches at tower No. 4, which control the engine house and Kneeland street freight yard.

Morris MacDonald, vice-president and general manager of the Maine Central road at Portland, Me., is a visitor at North station general office today.

The Boston & Albany road provided special accommodations from South station Sunday night for the Boston Festival orchestra en route to Carlisle, Pa.

The fifth regiment M. V. M. band will occupy reserved cars attached to the Boston & Maine road's Northampton express from North station at 5:40 o'clock this afternoon en route to Hudson, Mass.

The track department of the Boston division, New Haven road, is laying heavy steel, between Dudley street and First street freight terminal, South Boston.

On account of Wellesley Club meeting in Boston tonight, the Boston & Albany road will furnish special service from Wellesley and Wellesley Hills to South station and return at 9:25 p. m.

Conductor Fred Bowditch and Engineer Benjamin Pitts manned Vice-President A. R. Whaley's special train from South station to Cape territory Sunday.

CHAMBER TRIP TO FORE RIVER MAY 10

On the ferryboat Newton a pilgrimage to the plant of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy is to be made on May 10 by the Under Forty division of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and their friends, at the invitation of Francis T. Bowles, president of the company. The battleships Rividavia and Nevada, under construction for the Argentine Republic and the United States respectively, two torpedo boat destroyers, nine submarine boats and one submarine tender for this government, an oil tank steamer, three other trawlers and four railroad car floats for local service will be seen in various stages of completion at the plant. The ferryboat is to leave at 12:25 p. m. from an Atlantic avenue dock to be announced later.

TOWN HAS SPECIAL ELECTION

SUDBURY, Mass.—A special town election is being held here today in the town hall to decide who shall be the third selectman on the local board. At the annual election last month both S. D. Perry and W. H. Fairbank received the same number of votes and today's voting is expected to elect one of the two candidates.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

PUBLICITY

Though to his splendid stock in store The merchant keeps on adding Still hoping folks will find his door His bank account thus gladdening. The public may quite miss, alas! The bargains he's devising Until unto all else he has He adds some ad-vertising.

DIFFERENT

'Twas fun to study history When the world was young, they say, Since then there was not such a wonderful lot Of it as there is today.

OBSERVATIONS

"Have you ever observed that the man who is always complaining that he cannot live within his income would find it still more difficult to live without it?" "Yes; and also that the faster the auto is driven the more likely is misfortune to overtake it."

Although the United States does not rank first as a naval power, still every one believes that in case of a naval conflict she would prove herself to be A No. 1. And all the other world powers feel the same way concerning their navies.

CONGRATULATIONS

"They say our Congress is going to have a big fight over the number of battleships we are to build this year." "Yes, but thank goodness the world has grown so sane that the only battleship fights we are likely to have anywhere are the ones that occur in Congress."

P-Q-LIAR

In Chinese theaters, they say, And it sounds as if 'twere true, Of all the men who give the play Not one forgets his "queue."

MYSTIC SHRINE MEMBERS PREPARE SPRING COUNCIL

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—For the spring ceremonial which takes place in Melba Temple tomorrow nobles of the Mystic Shrine will journey here from all parts of the state. The function is to be held in the city hall, and many candidates are to be initiated into the mysteries of this order. The team of the local temple is well trained in the ritual of obligation and the floor work.

The first feature of the day is the parade at 3:30 p. m. It will end at the hall, where there will be a business session. Affairs of extreme importance to Melba temple will be taken up, chief of which being the consideration of home building, and will make a report at this meeting. Also, because of the resignation of William H. Miller, another representative to the imperial council will have to be elected. Legislation concerning temple finances is to be introduced, to be presented as amendments to the by-laws of the imperial council in Dallas, Tex., next month.

A dinner will be served at 6:30. The imperial potentate or his deputy is expected to be present, this official either being Imperial Chief Rabbah Frederick R. Smith of Rochester, or Imperial Second Ceremonial Master W. F. Kendrick of Philadelphia. Sphinx temple of Hartford will come with its patrol and band, as well as delegations from Providence and many other cities.

HENRY DETREUX PASSES AWAY
PHILADELPHIA—Henry Detreux, formerly president of the United Singers and prominent in German-American organizations, passed away at his home here on Sunday.

AMUSEMENTS

WASHINGTON SEVEN-DAY Personally-Conducted Tours

April 25 and May 9, 1913
Round-Trip Rate from Boston \$27.00

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Stop-over at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York returning

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NANTASKET

Reach Steamboat Co.
Steamboats leave New York Daily
A. M., 6:15, 10:20, P. M., 2:20 and 5:20
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Tremont Temple PANAMA CANAL

Germany Told of Arms Traffic

War Minister's Reply to Charges
Against Big Arms Companies
Is Regarded by the House as
"Eminently Unsatisfactory"

OFFICIALS ARRESTED

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON—When the Socialist, Dr. Liebknecht, amidst breathless attention in the Reichstag, described the armament scandal as worse than Panama, he struck a terrific blow at the whole circle of armament barons.

"I am not merely making assertions," he said. "I hold the proofs."

What the Vorwaerts had indicated previously in its columns he pressed home in the Reichstag. First the international nature of the armament circle was shown by the fact that orders for steel plate had been given to a firm financed with French capital; second, that one great arms company had provided funds for anti-German agitation in the French chauvinist press with a view to keeping up the demand for increased armaments; third, that the Krupp themselves had made overtures to the Emperor Napoleon to supply him with guns and had actually supplied the American government with armor plate at 400 marks a ton less than the price charged to the German government, and had finally carried on a system of bribery by which officials in the Berlin war office were induced to disclose tenders of competing firms.

The reply of the war minister to this bomb was regarded by the House as eminently unsatisfactory. He declared that the accusations were highly colored, though partially true, and that on information tendered to him by Dr. Liebknecht sundry officials had been arrested and an investigation instituted.

In yesterday's issue the socialist Vorwaerts takes up the running and actually prints the text of the communication declared to have been issued to the French press. Coming at the very moment of the determination to increase German armaments, these disclosures have created an immense sensation of which much more will be heard.

MONTENEGRO ALONE DOES NOT SIGN ARMISTICE

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON—The armistice has been signed by the allies, with the exception of Montenegro, and by the representatives of Turkey at Bulair. Negotiations will be almost immediately formally resumed.

WOMEN URGED TO GO TO FARMS

NEW YORK—"Teach the women of the United States, especially the immigrants constantly arriving here, that the farms of the West and middle West offer better, more wholesome and more productive means of existence than the close quarters of the factories in the large cities and you will introduce the most potent factor for lowering the cost of living and raising its standard," said Mrs. Kate Trimble Woolsey Sunday at the Great Northern hotel just after she had received from Governor Sulzer her commission as one of the two delegates to represent New York state at the general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome next month.

NEW JERSEY FOLK THROG CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—On a sightseeing visit to the national capital a throng of 14,000 people from New Jersey saw the government buildings Sunday, and a large number of visitors were in the grounds surrounding the executive mansion when the President started for church.

They waved their handkerchiefs as Mr. Wilson passed them, and he acknowledged their greeting by lifting his hat and remaining uncovered until he was out of the White House grounds.

SIX HUNDRED PUPILS IN CHORAL

Verdi's "Requiem Mass" will be given by the pupils of the Somerville high school in Symphony hall tonight. More than 600 of them will take part in the performance, which will be under the direction of S. Henry Hadley, supervisor of music in the Somerville schools. Sixty members of the Symphony orchestra, with Joshua Phippen, organist, will assist. Soloists will be Mme. Wilhelmina Wright Calvert, soprano; Miss Adelaide Griggs, alto; Harold S. Tripp, tenor; and Willard Flint, bass.

CANADA RAISES NEWS POSTAGE

WASHINGTON—The postoffice department announces that a ruling of the Canadian postal administration that copies of Sunday editions of United States newspapers sent to persons in Canada, who are not also subscribers to the week-day editions, must pay postage at the rate of 1 cent for each four ounces. The Sunday editions alone are held by the Canadian authorities to be weekly newspapers and, therefore, subject to the higher charge, instead of 1 cent a pound.

LODI, CAL., A CITY OF HOMES IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY



Masonic parade starting in Lodi on occasion of laying of cornerstone of the new high school building

LODI, Cal.—With 3500 inhabitants and a location in the heart of one of the most fertile areas of the great San Joaquin valley, Lodi prides itself on being a prosperous and progressive city. The new high school building, now in course of construction, will cost with equipment about \$150,000. Its cornerstone was laid recently, the ceremonies being under the auspices of the Masonic order. When completed this school will be one of the best in the state.

The city has many blocks of paved streets and is lighted by electricity throughout. Sacramento street, the main business thoroughfare, being lighted with three globe electrolights. This street presents a beautiful display of artificial light, and is lighted every night the year around. Lodi is said to be one of the best lighted small cities on the coast.

Lodi has four substantial and prosperous banks, a building for one of which is now in course of construction at a cost of about \$40,000. Excavation work has commenced for a new hotel, the building to cost approximately \$200,000. Lodi has two railroads, one being an interurban, making hourly trips to Stockton, the county seat of San Joaquin county, a distance of 14 miles. The county has just completed about 250 miles of macadamized roads. These roads feed Lodi from five different directions.

This is a city of beautiful homes. Nearly every religious denomination is represented, most of them having substantial church edifices. The schools are excellent. Merchants in every line are wide awake,

up to date, and on the alert for the up-building and progressive advancement of the city. A famous mission arch-which stands as a lasting monument to the energy and frugality of the citizens of this city, was erected at the time of the Tokay carnival in 1906. Lodi is the home of the famous Flame Tokay grape, which is so well known in the eastern markets.

Land around Lodi is a rich, sandy loam and will grow all kinds of crops. It cannot be said that any one product predominates. Grapes, peaches, prunes, apricots, pears, cherries, strawberries, loganberries and raspberries are the principal fruits raised. Almonds are raised in large quantities. Alfalfa is a favored product for green feed as well as for hay. The country around Lodi is level and presents a beautiful appearance. Every acre of the land is susceptible of cheap and successful irrigation. The water lies near the surface of the ground and the supply is inexhaustible and easily distributed. Nearly every farmer whose property is not under an irrigation system has a plant of his own. The sands of acres are being irrigated by a system fed from the waters of the Mokelumne river, which has its source in the Sierra Nevada mountains. The supply is unlimited and only awaits appropriation.

Lodi and vicinity have a delightful climate and natural beauty. Every advantage is offered for the moral, educational, and financial welfare of the industrious and energetic inhabitants of this favored section of California.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

HIGH PRESSURE
Said the member of Congress, "We're getting enjoyment.
So vast it will sure overwork us.
We'll scarcely have time for the simple enjoyment
Of a ball game or even a circus!"
—Spokane Chronicle.

HAD NO CHANCE TO EXPLAIN
"What's the matter with Jimmy?"
"Oh, he feels disgraced for life."
"How's that?"
"His mother came out yesterday and took him home right off second base."
—Washington Herald.

ANTIQUATED PROFESSION
Stick another ancient art upon the filing fork;
They still are teaching men to drive the horse cars in New York.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SAME AS ELSEWHERE
"Now there is nothing to remind you of the annoyances of office life about this seaside resort."
"Oh, yes, there is—the whistling buoys."
—Baltimore American.

HIGHLY INGENUOUS
"Is your boy a good student?"
"Yes," replied Mr. Wealthy. "To a certain extent. The way he gets his mother and me to put up with his expense accounts shows that he's a wonderful student of human nature."
—Washington Star.

SOCIABLE SHAVE
Hut! Hut!—Don't you miss a barber out in the country?
Subbubs—Oh, no; I talk to myself all the time I am shaving.—Philadelphia Record.

A TIME SAVER
"What qualifications has that man for so high an official position in our company?"
"He can sign his name oftener in a given time than anybody else in the shop."
—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

LIKES PRESENT ARRANGEMENT
Gabe—Do you believe in the single tax?
Steve—No, sir. A bachelor has a right to remain that way if he wants to.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

GOV. FOSS VETOES BUTTER BILL; SAYS LAW WOULD LIFT PRICE

Governor Foss vetoed today the oleomargarine bill in the following message to the Legislature:

"While this law belongs to the general class of pure food laws, and while I am in sympathy with the protection of the public through suitable legislation, I feel that this law, if approved, would discredit the plan of equitable legislation.

"I am informed that good butter normally contains 11 per cent. of moisture; that this percentage may be slightly greater if the butter is not sufficiently worked subsequent to churning, and that there is no simple and economical test by which the exact percentage of moisture can be determined.

"Whether a tub of butter contains 11 or 16 per cent of moisture can be determined only by a laboratory test, which involves considerable expense.

"Therefore, in order to comply strictly with this law, the dealer will be compelled to test each shipment, or even each tub or package of butter, and this inevitably will bring an immediate rise

in the retail price of butter, probably amounting to several cents per pound.

"If this increase in price were necessary for the protection of the public I would sign this bill notwithstanding. But the issue in this instance is not the introduction of any injurious substance into the butter, but merely that of excess moisture.

"In my judgment, the case does not justify either the imposition of a fine upon a dealer guilty of unlawful intention, or the rise in the price of this commodity which would follow the enforcement of the law.

"The Massachusetts dairy interests operate at present under such unfavorable conditions that the larger part of our butter is imported from other states. The trade thus comes under the jurisdiction of the federal government which has very properly established rigorous laws relative to butter and other foodstuffs. In my judgment, the enforcement of these laws should be left to the federal government."

PLAY READING TO CLOSE COURSE

Reading from the play "Tomorrow" by the author, Percy MacKaye, will be given at the lecture closing the season of the Boston School of Social Science to be held tonight at Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple.

CONGREGATIONS SIGN PAPER

Signing a petition to the selectmen of the town, the congregations of three churches in Brookline went on record

PEPPERELL PUPILS RECEIVED

WASHINGTON—Fifteen pupils from Pepperell (Mass.) high school, with Carl R. Bryant, call on the President in the East room today.

J. P. MORGAN'S WILL IS OFFERED FOR PROBATING

Executors File Their Qualifications, No Bonds Being Required—Son or Grandson to Dispose of Art Collection

\$20,000,000 IN BEQUESTS

NEW YORK—J. Pierpont Morgan's last will and testament was offered for probate here today. Mrs. Morgan and the three daughters, Miss Annie Morgan, Mrs. Satterlee and Mrs. Hamilton, as well as J. P. Morgan, Jr., waived citation and the will probably will be probated tomorrow. The executors filed their qualifications. The petition filed avers that the value of the real estate exceeds \$10,000 and that of personal property also is more than that amount.

Specific bequests and trust amounts to less than \$20,000,000 and the residue, the bulk of the estate is left to J. P. Morgan, Jr., who is made residuary legatee not only of the property but of the charitable and artistic dependencies of the late Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan specifically provides for his wife, son, daughters and grandchildren in ample sums, as was made public on Saturday after the instrument was read to the family. His grandson, Junius Spencer Morgan, a student at Harvard, is assigned in the will as the heir to his father, John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., as residuary legatee and manager of the Morgan interests.

To J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., or to Junius Spencer Morgan is assigned the care and disposition of the Morgan collection of paintings, miniatures, porcelains, statuary and other art treasures collected by the late Mr. Morgan, but with the stipulation that none of those which are in the town residence, 219 Madison avenue shall be removed from there while Mrs. J. P. Morgan makes this mansion her home.

John Pierpont Morgan, Jr.; William Pierson Hamilton, a son-in-law; Herbert Livingston Satterlee, a son-in-law, and Lewis Cars Ledyard, a long-time friend, are named as executors to serve without bond or security. In the event of the passing of J. P. Morgan, Jr., the will names Junius Spencer Morgan as his father's successor as executor and residuary heir.

Of the disposition of what is termed the Morgan "art collection," the will says:

"I have been greatly interested for many years in gathering my collections of paintings, miniatures, porcelains and other works of art, and it has been my desire and intention to make some suitable disposition of them or of such portions of them as I might determine, which would render them permanently available for the instruction and pleasure of the American people. Lack of the necessary time to devote to it has as yet prevented my carrying this purpose into effect.

"Unless I shall accomplish it, or make some disposition of these collections in my lifetime, they will pass to my son, John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., or to his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., under the foregoing clauses of this will whereby I dispose of my residuary estate.

"Should either my said son or my said grandson thus succeed to the ownership of these collections, I hope he will be able, in such manner as he shall think best, to make a permanent disposition, or from time to time permanent disposition, of them or of such portions of them as he may determine, which will be a substantial carrying out of the intentions which I have thus cherished. It would be agreeable to me to have the Morgan Memorial, which forms a portion of the property of the Wadsworth Athenaeum at Hartford, Conn., utilized to effectuate a part of this purpose.

"I do not, however, by the expression of these wishes, intend to impose upon my said son or my said grandson any duty or obligation, legal or moral, nor to qualify in any manner or in any degree his absolute and unqualified ownership of said collections, should they pass to him under this will."

CHURCH PROPERTY TOTALS \$4,000,000

According to the annual report of the Southwest (Congregational) Association, 8 churches in the association have church property of the value of \$4,013,872. Of this amount 10 societies own \$3,423,000, or 17-20 of the whole.

The total membership in all the churches at the close of 1912 was 11,887, a gain of 208 from 1911 and 418 from 1910. The churches having the largest membership were: Old South, 929; Park street, 705; Union, 805; Shawmut, 785 (its gain of 81 exceeding all others); Harvard, 951; Alston, 475; Newton first 554; Eliot, Newton, 705; Auburndale, 466; Newtonville, 458; Waltham first, 608.

HEBREWS OBSERVE PASSOVER

First services of Passover were held Sunday night both in the temples and synagogues and in Jewish homes. At Temple Israel, Commonwealth avenue this afternoon Seder services will be held for the Sunday school children. Tomorrow morning Rabbi Levi will hold services at the temple.

PAGEANT TO BE FEATURE OF TOWN'S FOUNDING CELEBRATION



Library at Oxford, Mass., where historical exhibits will be shown

OXFORD, Mass.—The two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of this town will be celebrated July 3, 4, 5 and 6. The feature of the festivities will be an outdoor historical pageant of the town of Oxford each afternoon at 3 o'clock at Agricultural park, with a cast of 500.

By dialogues, tableaux and songs, it will show the industrial, civic and military history of the town from the time of its settlement by the French Huguenots down to the civil war.

A professional playwright has been secured for the writing and staging of the pageant, and rehearsals will be begun May 30.

A feature of the opening day will be the dedication exercises of the D. A. R. monument erected by Gen. Ebenezer Learned chapter in honor of the revolutionary soldiers who went from Oxford, Friday, July 4, in the forenoon there will be public speaking, in the afternoon the pageant and a display of fireworks at night.

GREAT FLOATING CRANES ORDERED AT PANAMA CANAL

WASHINGTON—Contract for building two floating cranes for use on the Panama canal in lifting and lowering weights to and from holds of vessels in the locks and elsewhere, that cannot be handled by the ordinary cranes on shipboard, has been awarded to a German manufacturer, Deutsche Maschinenfabrik Allgemeine Gesellschaft of Duisburg. The cost will be \$820,000.

Each crane will be capable of raising a 250-ton weight at a reach of 22 feet beyond the edge of the pontoon on which the derrick is mounted, 150 tons at 62 feet and 100 tons at 82 feet.

Only one large crane is now in use in the United States, that of 125 tons at the New York navy yard, but two more of 150 tons each are being manufactured for the navy by the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company.

The 250-ton cranes ordered for the canal are said to be the largest floating cranes in the world. They will be capable of lifting out of the hold of a ship the largest boiler, of handling the largest locomotive and of lifting the great gates of the canal locks free from their hinges.

WOBBURN DWELLING BURNED

Mr. and Mrs. John Collins and their three children were driven from their home on Lexington street, Woburn, by fire early yesterday morning. The flames were discovered by Leo Collins, a son, who mounted a horse and rode to the junction of Lexington and Burlington streets to put in an alarm. The firemen arrived too late to save the house, so their attention was devoted to the farm buildings, saving horses, cattle and sheep. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective chimney. The loss is estimated at \$4500.

ART EXHIBITION AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—The twenty-second annual exhibition of the Washington Society of Artists is now open in the Corcoran art gallery. The exhibition will be open to the public until April 28. There are 116 canvases and eight pieces of sculpture in the show.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE FOR MEET PLANNED BY MUNICIPAL A. A.

At least 100 names are expected from the various Y. M. C. A.'s in and near Boston, from the Swedish Gymnastic Club, the Roxbury Turn Verein, the Y. M. C. U., the municipal gymnasiums and the Harvard gymnastic teams for the gymnastic championship meet which the Municipal A. A. is to conduct on the evening of April 24 at the Roxbury Turn Verein, before the entries close tonight.

The committee at its last meeting arranged open events for men outside the city. Invitations have been sent to all gymnasiums in Greater Boston considered likely to be interested.

The competitive events for shields, medals and buttons will be as follows: Class drills with or without music, each drill limited to 10 minutes; apparatus events on side horse, parallel bars, horizontal bar, flying rings, tumbling, rope climb. Each exercise will be judged by officials and marked by a point system. The classes and individuals scoring the larger number of points will receive the honors and the trophies.

An all-round individual championship

will be carried on simultaneously. For the men who compete in all the apparatus events, not including the rope climb, and who score most points, all-round trophies will be awarded.

There are also to be exhibition features, not competitive, such as fencing, club swinging, wrestling, and women's class drills.

To the gymnasium or organization whose team or representatives score the largest total of points, a perpetual trophy shield will be awarded. It is intended that these shields be competed for annually and thus establish a gymnastic meet as a yearly feature for the early spring in Boston.

The committee of arrangements comprises Dr. Albert E. Garland, Boston Y. M. C. A.; Oliver L. Hebert, Boston Y. M. C. U.; Christian Eberhard, B. A. A.; Carl L. Schrader, Hemenway gymnasium, Harvard; James L. Walsh, Boston municipal gymnasiums; A. Reichmann, Roxbury Turn Verein, and E. B. Mero, secretary M. A. A.

Much Will Depend Upon Enormous Meeting Which Will Be Held at Charlevoix Tomorrow While the Movement Grows

FIGHT FOR FRANCHISE

Special Cable to the
Monitor from its
European Bureau

LONDON—There is every reason to believe that the general strike in Belgium is increasing in intensity. It must not, however, for one moment be imagined that it is a strike in the ordinary sense of the word. There is absolutely nothing economic about it.

It is a political struggle over the franchise in which the Catholic and reactionary elements are combined against the progressive. The mere fact that the Catholic trade unionists are continuing to work whilst the non-Catholics have laid down their tools is sufficient to show this. In spite of everything, however, all through the coal and iron districts, machinery is idle and furnaces are out.

A great portion of Antwerp, the headquarters almost of the Catholic forces, is practically deserted by shipping, and the dockers at Rotterdam, to which the ships turned back at Antwerp put in, have refused to unload them. Today few but the Catholic papers will be printed, even the socialist People having decided to temporarily cease its issue and provide only a bulletin to keep the workers in touch with one another.

The perfect order maintained by the strikers is an immense tribute to their discipline and to the organizing capacity of their leader, Emil Vandervelde, whilst the determination of the government has been largely strengthened by the grim resolution of that arch-reactionary, former Minister Woeste.

It is believed in some quarters that tomorrow will be the critical day, and that much will depend upon an enormous meeting to be held at Charlevoix in the morning. It is calculated that there are between 400,000 and 500,000 men now on strike, and that the support of these is coming to some extent, at all events, from Liberal capitalists.

AUTHOR TO EXPLORE AFRICA

LOS ANGELES—Stewart Edward White is making ready at Santa Barbara to enter unexplored parts of Africa, southeast of Lake Nyanza. The author intends to leave next month for New York, where he will join R. J. Cunningham, who accompanied Mr. White on his former trip.



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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

A BOY WANTED (15-18); neat, clean, quick, and of good habits; salary \$2.50 per week; good opportunity for advancement; only a boy possessing above requirements will be considered. Apply immediately by letter only, in own handwriting, CHICKERING & SONS, 70 Tremont st., Boston, 24.

A MAN OR WOMAN could be wanted competent to take charge of cooking in small high class boarding house; strictly temperate. Any Brookline Village car, MISS COURNER, 12 Kent st., Brookline Village, Mass., 24.

AMERICAN BOY wanted (Protestant). Apply to MR. CRANE, 3 Park st., before 9 o'clock.

A THOROUGHLY TRUSTWORTHY man of highest character for choice in girls' summer camp; little work; small pay; excellent vacation. N. GRACEY, 61 Boylston st., Room 52, Boston, Mass., 26.

A YOUNG MAN wanted to learn the wholesale grocery business; must be good plain writer and have a good general education; one who has ambition to become a salesman this is a good opportunity; salary to start \$2.50. B. SMITH & BRO., 61 Edinboro st., Boston, 24.

15-17 BOYS at Cambridge, \$24 month and board. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

BLACKSMITH (auto repair work), first-class man; 300 West Street, FREDERICKS EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER at Everett, 2600 ft. alt.; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

BOOK FINISHER—Expert workman on call; motorcar and event; \$25 per week; steady job. P. B. SANFORD, 78 Bedford st., Boston, 22.

BOY—Must be high school graduate; to learn artistic trade. P. B. SANFORD, 78 Bedford st., Boston, 22.

CABINETMAKER on repairing antique furniture at Woburn; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

CARPENTERS (rough work), at Lynn, 200 ft. alt.; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

CARRIAGE WASHES (rough work) in Cambridge, \$14. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

CHAUFFEUR (thorough), Kelly Motor truck, in Cambridge; \$15-18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

CLERK wanted in office of large manufacturing company; one familiar with machine shop work preferred; state age, salary and experience. Apply to E. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Boston, 23.

COMPOSITOR and stone mason, commercial printing; at Lynn, 200 ft. alt.; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

COMPOSITOR (job work), at Newton, 200 ft. alt.; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

COMPOSITOR (two-handed), in Boston; \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

COST CLERK, high school graduate, at Lynn; 48 hours; \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

COUNTRY BOY of 18 or 20 to learn roofing business; good opportunity and steady employment. F. W. BLOOD ROOFING CO., 287 Merrimack st., Manchester, N. H., 24.

DESIGNER—One accustomed to all kinds of commercial art novelties; at Lynn, 200 ft. alt.; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

DYNAMO, in Southbridge; 25-40; Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical and some architectural; at Lynn, 200 ft. alt.; \$15-18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, familiar with coal handling machinery; must understand something about building construction; apply by letter only, stating salary and experience. ADOLPH LUCK, Hyde Park, Mass., 24.

ENGINEER (3d class), at Leominster; 7 days, 2 hr. shifts; \$25 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

ENGINEER, second class, at Brockton; \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

ENGRAVER (wood), experienced at lettering, at Framingham; \$18-25. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

EXPERIENCED GARDENER (married) wanted; must have good references; telephone Westford; address Employer, care of E. M. ABBOTT, Westford, Mass., 26.

FARMER wanted; reliable, experienced man and wife to take charge of 150-acre farm in New Bedford; good position for right party; references required. Address GEORGE SUMNER, 103 State st., Boston 100, Board of Trade building, Boston, 21.

FARM HANDS AND MILKERS; \$15-30 month and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

FINANCIAL MANAGER wanted in city in middle West, whose ability and experience qualify him for the management and supervision of the financial interests of several concerns of about \$1,000,000 capital, contemplating amalgamation; a man who has an acquaintance with large banking interests and a client of eastern investors preferred. Apply by letter only, to J. A. HEM-LOWAY, 30 N. LaSalle st., Chicago, 24.

FRUITERMAN, MAX, a worker and assistant manager; liberal proposition to the right man. ALPH E. MERAN CO., Exeter, N. H., 24.

GARDENERS (15), farm hands and milkers; \$15-30 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

GARDEN LABORER at Dorchester, \$17.50. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

GAS FITTER at Brookline, \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

GENERAL MACHINISTS, toolmakers, punch and die makers and lathe hands wanted; also mechanical inspectors and metal fitters. Address Employer, Dept. GEN. ELEC. CO., W. Lynn, Mass., stating age, wages expected and experience in detail.

GENERAL WORK, at greenhouse in Wellesley, \$20 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

GENERAL WORK and assistant janitor, young man; \$8. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

JANITOR, knowledge of steam boilers, apartment houses; at Lynn, 200 ft. alt.; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

JOB PRESS FEEDER, Universal press, at Everett; \$8-10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

MACHINISTS, all-round men, in Everett, 27-30; hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

MACHINISTS, all-round men, in South Boston, on shafting, \$18-19. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

MARRIED COUPLES (25), for farms and gentlemen's places. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

MEAT SALESMAN, in Boston; \$12-15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

MECHANIC and machinist, experienced on pump work, FORD OVERHAULING CO., 413 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

MILL MAN, first-class, all-round wood working; on shafting, \$25 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

MOLDERS' HELPERS, at Woburn, 200 ft. alt.; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SALESWOMEN, in city clock and suit store; \$8-10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

SCRIBEWOMEN, city hotels; \$14-18; room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

SEAMSTRESS, plain work, in manufacturing department of department store; \$15-18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ALL-ROUND PRINTER, stone mason, mason; res. Wrentham, age 35, married; would like position near Boston or Springfield; \$15-20. Mention 937. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

PARQUETTE FLOOR LAYER or stair worker, first-class workman, desires situation; Massachusetts preferred; will go anywhere. Address FRED & MILES, 61 Tufts st., Somerville, Mass., 21.

PROTESTANT, 25, temperate, steady, reliable, good general education; experienced with cows, horses, garden, lawns and general work around place; 1850 HALE, General Delivery, Woburn, Mass., 24.

A MIDDLE-AGED American with good references wants position as watchman, caretaker or any place that requires a man that is strictly temperate and reliable. Address AMOS A. SKINNER, 51 Dimick st., Boston, 24.

AN EXPERIENCED ATTENDANT desires position to young or elderly gentleman; no objection to travel; will go anywhere. Apply to G. DENNETT, 13 Hancock st., Boston, 22.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, residential, experienced, desires position; references and experience, awaits an offer; mention 9024. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

A R. MACHINIST (mill or factory), res. Marlboro, age 28, single; several yrs. exp. on any mill; in New England; 1st cl. ref. and exp.; 28-32 hr. week. Mention 8904. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, residence, 27, single, good penman; Al. Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

ASST. SUPERINTENDENT or master mechanic in small plant; res. Roxbury; age 30; single, \$10 yrs. with last employer; good references; education; 1st cl. ref. and exp.; 28-32 hr. week. Mention 8904. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

A THOROUGH MACHINIST of inventive ability, thoroughly conversant with motors, good handler of men, desires position; 1000 Franklin st., Boston, 22.

F. J. MEYER, 132 Marlboro st., Wollast, Mass., 24.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN, 17 years, desires a position on a farm; has had some experience in farm work; Massachusetts preferred. EDWARD J. MEYER, 132 Marlboro st., Wollast, Mass., 24.

BILLING, J. J. or general office clerk, res. North Adams, age 31, single, Al. penman; 14 yrs. with last employer; 1st cl. ref. and exp.; 28-32 hr. week. Mention 8904. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

BOOKKEEPER, res. Brighton, 34, single, with 14 yrs. with last employer; 1st cl. ref. and exp.; 28-32 hr. week. Mention 8904. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk or salesman; res. Cambridge, age 24, single, with 14 yrs. with last employer; 1st cl. ref. and exp.; 28-32 hr. week. Mention 8904. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

BOOKKEEPER, store clerk, cashier, residence, 24, married, can speak English and French; 1st cl. ref. and exp.; 28-32 hr. week. Mention 8904. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk or salesman; res. Cambridge, age 21, single, grad. high school and business college; 1st cl. ref. and exp.; 28-32 hr. week. Mention 8904. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk or salesman; res. Cambridge, age 21, single, grad. high school and business college; 1st cl. ref. and exp.; 28-32 hr. week. Mention 8904. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 22.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk or salesman; res.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

ARLINGTON

The Missionary and Social Union of the First Baptist church has elected these officers: President, Mrs. Herbert J. Munroe; vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles B. Devoreaux, Miss Jennie Bullock and Mrs. Franklin Wyman; treasurer, Mrs. Ralph Page; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Higgins; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. A. Chick; auditor, Mrs. J. Howell Crosby; social committee, Mrs. E. Nelson Blake, Mrs. C. A. Chick and Mrs. Fred D. Ennis.

In Crescent hall, Arlington Heights, tonight and Tuesday night the women of the Arlington Heights Singers Club will give an extravaganza under the direction of Mrs. George Tewksbury. Readings by Mrs. Rowell Knapp Broad of the Professional Woman's Club will be given tonight.

WAKEFIELD

Congressman Frederick S. Dietrich has sent word to Wakefield friends that he will do everything in his power to secure an appropriation for a federal building for this town. A petition will be circulated among the residents soon asking for a building here.

A lack of popular interest is shown in the petitions for \$32,000 by popular subscription to purchase land adjoining the present site of the high school on which to erect a new building instead of erecting the proposed structure on the Wakefield estate which the town voted recently. Only a few hundred dollars have been raised and it is believed that the project will fail.

STONEHAM

Stoneham Woman's Club will hold its annual meeting Tuesday. There will be an address by Winthrop Packard, field secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, on "Welfare Work for Wild Birds."

Town Clerk George N. Green gives announcement that hereafter a quorum at town meetings shall comprise 150 legal voters. James M. Swift, attorney-general for Massachusetts, has approved the bylaw to this effect.

CONCORD

A public debate will be given in the town hall Saturday night by the members of the Concord High School Debating Club.

The Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club has appointed this reception committee: Miss Martha Baker, Mrs. George B. Clark, Mrs. Pliny Jewell, 2d, Mrs. Hugh F. Leith, Miss Mary Tewksbury, Mrs. David C. Torrey, Mrs. Frank Wheeler and Mrs. Walter S. Wood.

READING

A public educational meeting, under auspices of Reading women, will take place Tuesday night in Reading school hall. Studies in the public schools will be discussed.

The annual spring cleaning of the town streets department has commenced, and the gutters and sidewalks are being repaired.

ROCKLAND

The Brotherhood of the Congregational church holds a meeting in the vestry tonight. Supper will be served at 6:30 p. m. The Rev. L. Lincoln Wirt, D.D., of Brockton will make an address on "The Conquest of the Arctic."

Mrs. Nelson Burrell entertains the members of the Battenburg Club at her home on Webster street tonight.

HANSON

The material for the new fire lookout which is to be built on Bonney hill, in this town, is arriving and work will begin on it soon.

The members of Hanson grange are arranging for a spring neighborhood meeting to be held next month.

BRIDGEWATER

The recent order closing some of the M'Elwain shoe factories will not affect the factory in this town. Business is rushing at the local factory.

There is more new building in town this spring than for many years.

HANOVER

The South Shore Poultry Association has voted to hold its spring convention at North Hanover next month.

The pupils in the public schools are to hold exercises the Friday before Memorial day in honor of the day.

MEDFORD

The Rev. Arthur Wellington Eaton of Boston will address the members of the Medford Historical Society at its meeting tonight on "The Romance of Records."

WOBURN

The Woburn Clan MacKinnon, No. 45, Order of Scottish Clans, will hold its twenty-fifth annual concert in Lyceum hall, Wednesday night, April 23, at 8 p. m.

PEMBROKE

The Capt. Charles G. Clark camp, Sons of Veterans, will hold a party at the high school assembly hall on the night of April 25.

CHELSEA

The public library has received complete sets of Chelsea directories and city reports dating back to 1848.

POSTAL CLERKS INSTALL

Edward W. Connors, national treasurer of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks for the Boston Postoffice District, installed officers Sunday afternoon in Longfellow hall, Roxbury.

REVERE

The new finance committee appointed by Moderator Michael F. Shaw consists of four men who were members of the committee last year, and includes: James Dolan, Joshua Harron, Hugh McKay, Julius Ferrai, H. Arthur Hall, Moses Mischel, George F. Atkins, J. Samuel Hodge, Daniel D. Poole, Henry N. Corbett, George F. Chapin, Charles P. Cloues, V. Elwood Trace, Charles H. Pendergast, Daniel A. Nason, Alban B. Carter, John B. McKeon, Patrick J. Murray, William L. O'Brien, Joseph L. Porcella, Ralph N. Butterworth, Joseph Nuttle, William H. Derby, Cornelius F. Greene, Josiah B. Shurtleff, Jr., Arthur C. Kirby, Charles Robertson, John J. Sullivan, John R. H. Finn and Benjamin F. Sias.

EVERETT

Officers of the Pine Tree State Club elected at the annual meeting Saturday night are: President, Emerson Whitman; vice-presidents, John R. Leighton, Percy H. Osgood and S. Alger Lewis; secretary, Edward Lowe; treasurer, Chester W. Clement; financial secretary, Mrs. Percy H. Osgood.

Mayor James Chambers called a meeting of the men who are on strike at the Cochrane Chemical Works in Whittier hall today, in an effort to bring about a settlement and have the men return to work.

MALDEN

Mayor Charles Schumaker today signed the appropriations for sewers and street paving for which bond issues are authorized; \$79,000 will be expended in street paving and \$40,000 for new sewers, the money being expended by the street and water department.

Fire Commissioner C. R. Nutter has sent a petition to the mayor asking for 28 additional hydrants for the high pressure fire service.

LEXINGTON

"Patriots night" will be observed by the Lexington grange Wednesday night in historic hall, when the members will have as guests the veterans of the George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R.; the Woman's Relief corp; No. 97; the Lieut. Col. John W. Hudson camp No. 105, Sons of Veterans; the Lexington Minute Men and Department Senior Vice-Commander Edward O. Skelton of Boston.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

E. S. Whitmarsh of the board of selectmen has announced that he will be a candidate for postmaster in this town.

The spring meeting of the East Bridgewater Board of Trade will be held next month.

Work on the new railroad station is to begin soon and it is to be completed by the 1st of September.

WINCHESTER

The Winchester Boat Club house will be open every Saturday until June 1 when the new steward will be in charge and the clubhouse will then be open every day.

Miss Winifred LeDuc has been appointed assistant town clerk by the selectmen and assumed that office this morning.

NORWELL

The annual entertainment of the Y. P. C. U. of the Universalist church will be held in May.

Members of the senior class of the Norwell high school have begun their essays for the graduating exercises in June. The honor parts will be assigned this week.

WINTHROP

The Wintthrop Fourth of July Association will hold a meeting tonight at the public library, when features for the holiday will be discussed. The nominating committee, Elmer E. Dawson, C. A. Gifford Dews, E. D. Osborne and Charles R. Bennisson, will report.

ABINGTON

The registrars of voters hold a special meeting at Associates hall Wednesday night, for the registration of voters for the special town meeting called to elect successors to the members of the board of assessors who recently resigned.

MELROSE

Fordell lodge, Knights of Pythias, will tonight pay an official visit to Garfield lodge of Andover.

Up to the present time 170 Republicans have changed their enrollment to Progressives.

NEEDHAM

The monthly meeting of the Board of Trade in Kingsley hall tonight will be addressed by Richard L. Gay, secretary of the state Board of Trade. The members of the Needham Improvement Association will be guests.

WEYMOUTH

The Men's Club of the Third Universalist church holds its monthly meeting in the vestry tonight. James M. Kimball of Hingham will speak upon "The Development of the Locomotive."

MARLBORO

Principal George W. Morris of the Marlboro high school has announced Miss Blanche Emily Wheeler, valedictorian, and Marian A. Jackson, salutatorian, at the exercises in June.

MAYNARD

The Maynard High School Alumni Association will hold a May party in Cooperative hall, May 1.

QUINCY

A regular meeting of the city council will be held tonight.

CONDUCTORS TO BE COMPLAISANT TO PASSENGERS

Order Issued by N. Y., N. H. & H. Provides for Courtesy to Public at Hands of Officials

Should you elect for any reason whatsoever not to pay your fare when riding between any two points on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, the sophistries of your decision are never again to be made the subject of disagreeable and embarrassing publicity and general comment. According to rules just issued by the company the conductor is to treat your differing views with the utmost consideration and concerned politeness.

You may yourself voice loudly and at length whatever protest you wish on the inconsiderateness of great corporations who insist upon financial returns for the privilege of transporting you. The conductor is to maintain a calm and benignant dignity. He will bring the train to a full stop and then ask for the pleasure of escorting you down the platform to the world without. "The bounding ball bounce" on such occasions is a thing no more.

The notice issued by the company reads:

"Conductors will bear in mind that their duties are of the most delicate and responsible character; that they control the conduct of train and passengers committed to their care, and in the fulfillment of this trust, they must be careful that their conduct toward and intercourse with passengers is governed by the most scrupulous regard for courtesy, politeness and gentlemanly bearing. They should seek to make the road popular; because its business is dependent upon the good will of the people."

ARMY DIVISION TO REMAIN IN TEXAS

GALVESTON, Tex.,—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood says the second division of the United States army will remain mobilized at Galveston and Texas City "until the causes of the mobilization are removed."

"I do not know just how long the division will remain mobilized," he said, "nor does any other man know. The division will remain any length of time, from one week to one year. I am sure the stay will be a long one, six months or longer."

General Wood is on a tour of inspection of border camps.

NOGALES, Ariz.,—Desultory firing continued yesterday between Constitutionalists and the Huerta garrison entrenched at Guaymas. The exchange of shots was at long range across the bay. Concentrated attacks are not expected for several days.

CITY'S CONCERTS TO END FRIDAY

Free municipal concerts come to an end for the season Friday night with that scheduled for the Dorchester high school building in Codman square. The concerts will be resumed early next December. One other concert is scheduled for this week, that at Chevrus school, Moore street, East Boston, tomorrow night.

The soloists tomorrow night will be George H. Boynton, tenor, and Monty Gray, clarinetist. The lecturer will be Prof. Louis C. Elson. Friday night at Dorchester Miss Adelaide Griggs, contralto, and William Howard, violinist, will be the soloists, and Professor Elson will lecture.

BUST UNVEILING SET FOR OCTOBER

Unveiling of the bust of John Hancock and the placing of the tablet to his memory in Deric hall of the State House by the Sons of the Revolution will occur in October and not in April as first talked of.

This will follow the erection of several other tablets of the same nature which have been placed at intervals as monuments of historic personages connected with the war of the revolution, the first one being the tablet to mark the site of the old Green tavern and erected by the society in 1893.

MELROSE PLANS MORE PARK WORK

Before the Melrose aldermen tonight two bond issues are to be considered, one for \$100,000 to extend over a period of from four to five years for park work, completing a comprehensive plan for park development evolved by the park commission, of which about \$25,000 has already been expended at Ell pond.

Another bond issue for \$20,000 for rebuilding Main street, from the Malden line to Foster street, and of raising the grade of the street between Goodyear avenue and Mt. Vernon street, will be discussed.

EVA BOOTH TELLS OF FATHER'S WORK

Commander Eva Booth told of the work of her father, Gen. William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, at Tremont Temple Sunday afternoon. Before the lecture began 200 handmen from the Salvation Army gave a concert. The annual congress of the Salvation Army which has been in session in Boston since last Wednesday night closed with open-air meetings Sunday night in many parts of Greater Boston.

Classified Advertisements

RATES PER INCH.—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$1.00. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.50. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$2.00. For advertisements without cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$1.00. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.50. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$2.00.

HOTELS



Hotel Washington

GRANT AVE. AND BUSH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A modern hotel of 7 stories, 175 rooms. Opened Jan. 1st, 1913. Within one block of shopping center. Quiet and elegant surroundings. Free bus. CHAS. ROWLEY, Manager.

REAL ESTATE

Gentleman's Country Home

HOUSE, grounds, 100 acres; stables, garages, lodges, barns, horses, carriages, etc.; magnificently furnished and fully equipped; ready to move into; within 15 minutes of 3 railroad stations, country club, golf course, and largest city in southern Vermont; owner going abroad for several years; it is offered at a great reduction; only suitable for gentleman's country home. W. J. DE ROER, 95 Clark st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEDFORD

FOR RENT—Single house 6 rooms, all improvements; rent \$25 per month. Apply 7 Summer st., Medford, or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

OPPORTUNITIES—CALIFORNIA

I WILL guarantee to locate you in any business on the Pacific Coast—California, Oregon or Washington. Tell me what you want. References given on application. DAN VAN WAGENEN, 427 Story bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

WOMEN MAY ALLY TO IMPROVE ADS

"Blessed Be Humor" was the subject with which J. L. Harbour of Dorchester entertained the Boston Women's Publicity Club following a luncheon of the club today at the Hotel Thorndike. Mr. Harbour first told of the value of humor, then described the humor of various nationalities, illustrating each type with stories.

At the business meeting which followed there was discussion regarding the question of alliance with some other Boston women's clubs to effect more quickly a public demand for reliable advertising. Plans for the annual dinner in May were also talked over. Mrs. George B. Gallup, president, presided.

The next meeting of the club will be at the Hotel Thorndike Monday noon, May 5. Dr. A. K. Paine will be the speaker.

MAINE ADOPTS NEW ROAD LAWS

AUGUSTA, Me.,—Several good roads laws were passed by the state Legislature at its session just closed beside "a general highway bill providing for a state highway commission and the issuance of \$2,000,000 of bonds. Commissioners are authorized to employ prisoners on the highways.

No advertising sign can be erected within 500 feet of crossings of highways or where one road intersects another. All towns must erect signboards of a uniform appearance and height. No vehicle will be allowed on a highway without special permit. Motor trucks of four and six tons can go 15 miles an hour, and between six and nine tons six miles an hour. Another act provides for a neutral zone with adjacent states.

TELEGRAPHERS MEET MR. HORN

T. M. Pierson, international vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, who is in this city directing the wage demands of the New England lodges, will head a committee today to meet Henry J. Horn, vice-president of the Boston & Maine railroad relative to wage matters.

Mr. Pierson also plans to meet Charles S. Melien, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, before Wednesday, when the requests of the telegraphers for increased wages and better working conditions will be discussed. It is said that 60 telegraphers employed by the Boston Elevated Company submitted their requests to the company some time ago and that the company had made a counter proposition which was refused.

AMENDMENTS MAY BE ANTI-JAPANESE

SACRAMENTO, Cal.,—Interest in the anti-alien land situation centered today in amendments which Senator Birdsall will offer as soon as the measure is reached.

Mr. Birdsall's amendments are designed to make the bill more particularly anti-Japanese by framing it so as not to affect corporations composed of European capitalists.

Other amendments may be offered. Some members have been in favor of striking out the restrictions on corporations altogether, but general opinion has been that such a method would be so easy of evasion as to make the act inoperative.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA REVIVED

WASHINGTON—Walter Scott of Regina, premier of Saskatchewan, is in Washington urging a revival of the Taft-Canadian reciprocity agreement. He declares that the people of western Canada want reciprocity and that it was beaten by the easterners when the issue was up two years ago. "Reciprocity is bound to come," said Mr. Scott. "The sentiment in favor of it is growing every day."

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Always Reliable

Light Durable Powerful Suction

Our regular nine-dollar Vacuum Sweeper for \$7.50

DOMESTIC SALES CO.

Lawrence Bldg., 149 Tremont Street Boston, Mass. Phone Or. 4382

TOURS

A SUMMER ABROAD

Starting May 17—Mediterranean route over. Month of June in Italy. Five-day drive over the Alps. Western Germany, Holland, Belgium, Paris and Southern England visited. Parties limited. Conductor of 20 years' experience in travel. (MISS) ELIZABETH PERKINS, 45 West 12th st., New York City.

EDUCATIONAL

Short Story Writing

A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the Short Story, taught by J. Berg Esenwein, Editor of Esenwein's Magazine. Over one hundred professors. Study Courses under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, etc. Esenwein and leading colleges.

25-page catalogue free. Write today THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL Dept. 271, Springfield, Mass.

PATENTS

C. S. GOODING Mechanical Engineer Registered Attorney PATENTS

28 School St., Boston Established 29 Yrs.

LAWYERS

VIRGIL H. CLYMER THOMAS W. DIXSON Attorneys and Counselors at Law 426 Gurney bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

STEPHEN P. CUSHMAN Attorney and Counselor at Law 18 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE Attorney and Counselor-at-Law Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

LEW C. CHURCH Attorney and Counselor 500 N. W. Bank bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

De Forest M. Neice Herbert W. Packard NEICE AND PACKARD, LAWYERS 627-9 Merchants Trust bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good residential clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTS

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL Tel. Or. 1200—149 Tremont st. Rooms 910, 911, Lawrence bldg., Boston

DR. D. V. BOWER Phone Central 4374 Suite 1420 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington ave. Spring styles now ready; first-class work; also pressing and repairing.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring results. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Increase Your Poultry Profits

The poultry stock and supplies you sell advertised in the Monitor will come to the attention of poultry raisers and fanciers throughout Boston. 56% of Greater Boston's population live in its suburbs. These people are house-holders who live far enough out of the city proper to have a garden and keep hens.

Use a home paper to reach these people. The Monitor is read in good homes—not only throughout Greater Boston but all over the country. It has a national circulation as extensive as the magazine.

The Classified Poultry Section offers an excellent opportunity to get the desired results at a low rate. Give us the facts and an idea of the price you wish to pay and we will gladly prepare your advertisements. The cost of this advertising, which appears on Thursday of each week, will be, per inch:

For advertisements with cuts: 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$2.10. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.65. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40.

For advertisements without cuts: 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$1.65. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.40. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.20.

Your order should reach us as soon as possible. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Summer Property

If you would rent or sell summer property, cottages, camps, farms, shore or country residences—or secure summer boarders, why not attractively describe what you have in the Monitor? Its readers are now ready to make summer plans, and your advertisement in the paper, which they read each day, will tell your story at a most opportune time.

The cost if inserted once or twice is 1.00 per inch per insertion; if inserted 3 times or more, 1.40 per inch per insertion. All other spaces in direct proportion.

Advertisements average 72 words to the inch.

Address ADV. DEPT., CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

BOOKS

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Standard Lectures, Burton Holmes Travelogues, Ridpath's Histories, Encyclopedias Britannica, Book of Knowledge, Century dictionaries, fine arts and complete libraries in any number of volumes; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, Williams building, 340 Washington st., Boston.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Duntley Pneumatic Sweepers retain the fine dust and dirt in a CLOTH DUST BOX which is very easily removed and emptied, while the vacuum is still in operation.

Agents Wanted Everywhere

A postal brings full particulars regarding our FREE home trial offer. Write TODAY for full information and liberal offer.

Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper Co. 6501 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

FOR SALE—7-room house, furnace heat; lot 130x125 feet; South Side; convenient transportation. Write to G. W. EYLER, Depew, Ill.

OFFICES—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Mornings, afternoons, or all day in practitioner's office. Apply Suite 1100 Lake View bldg., 116 So. Michigan ave., Chicago.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Elegant large furnished room and bath attached; for one or two gentlemen, in high class residential apartment building; 1 block from Rogers Park L. Sta.; 1 blk. from Lake View. Phone R. P. 252.

FURNISHED ROOM for one or two gentlemen, in private family, 6327 Washington ave., 1st apartment.

FURNISHED ROOM for rent in private family of three. 4408 Indiana ave., Apartment 4.

BOYS HOME—CHICAGO

A REAL FAMILY HOME for boys, under 14 years of age, on a small farm in Central Michigan; good schools. Address M. E. 750 People's Gas bldg., Chicago.

DENTISTS

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE 5016 N. Clark Street Chicago Phone Edgewater 2551

DR. D. V. BOWER Phone Central 4374 Suite 1420 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

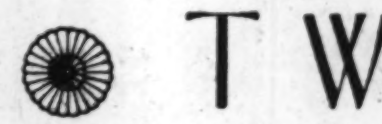
LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD Attorney and Counselor 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

COWAN & HOLLIS Attorneys-at-Law 601 Otis Building, Chicago

FREDERICK A. BANGS LAW

Real Estate Market News



T Wharf Activities Sailings

Another week has passed into history with many sales recorded, and the outlook for this week is very good.

One of the surest signs of the confidence in real estate circles is the constant aggressiveness of builders and a corresponding interest manifested by the buying public. Construction of all kinds continues in all directions, and an unusual amount of development has already been undertaken for the summer. These are the most encouraging conditions because they were never known to exist before, or following, a presidential election so soon.

Great opportunities are offered to those earnestly seeking homes, anxious to start an independent career of being your own landlord. No matter what direction your preference turns, whether it be Brookline or Winthrop, Bradbury or Dorchester, Medford, Everett, Lynn, Wollaston, Weymouth or Hull, places are to be found for sale and to let, in many instances, to suit the purse.

Those passing along Broadway beyond Sullivan square have been impressed with the home-like appearance of the neighborhood springing into existence, with its varied styles of houses, new streets, sidewalks and other conveniences, together with transportation advantages. The two-family house makes its appeal to many beginners because it helps to pay for the investment, and gives the landlord the privilege of selecting his own neighbor. Those who are waiting for the most propitious time to arrive, or the real ideal home to come round, have the satisfaction of seeing their brother men get a start and get ahead in the world financially.

LAND SALES AT WAKEFIELD

Through the office of Newell D. Atwood, Niles building, 27 School street, the following sales at auction on Saturday are reported. All the parcels are located in the Glendower tract, Wakefield, Mass., and were sold on a minimum basis of 6 cents a square foot: Lot 24, 6000 square feet, to Frank Squires; lot 25, 6000 square feet, to Louis Casadoro; lot 26, 5000 square feet, to Dennis Wrenn; lot 27, 5000 square feet, to Longi Calantropio; lot 28, 5000 square feet, to Anthony Baskis; lots 31 and 39, 11,000 square feet, to Nicholas Bernatoni; lot 39, 5018 square feet, to Joseph J. Kittery.

SOUTH END SALES

Report comes of the sale by Simon J. Gerroir, owner of the five-story brick building at 605 Massachusetts avenue, near Shawmut avenue, standing on 1680 square feet of land. It is taxed for \$12,000 of which the land carries \$3800, Frank Solomon buyer.

Another small property sold by the owner is at 230 West Newton street, near St. Botolph street, consisting of a three-story octagon brick dwelling and 1773 square feet of ground, all taxed for \$8500; land value \$3100, Daniel J. A'Hearn sold to Frances E. Gardner, deed coming through Samuel L. Dana.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Henry B. Herrstrom and wife are the new owners of the frame dwelling and lot of ground at 6 Upland avenue, near Melville avenue. The lot contains 10,017 square feet and carries \$2000—of the \$8500 assessment. Luther C. Greenleaf was the grantor.

Dennis J. Dacey has placed a deed on record in his purchase from Russell D. Fuller of the frame house and lot at 32 Oakridge street, near Morton street. There are 5500 square feet of land, assessed for \$600 and the improvements for \$2500 additional.

The frame house and lot at 57 Tremlett street, near Whitfield street, taxed to William P. Morse, has passed into the control of Cornelius W. Murphy and wife, who placed the deed on record. The ground area of 4951 square feet is taxed for \$700. The total assessment is \$2000.

Number 4 Howland street, near Warren street, Roxbury, is a frame dwelling taxed for \$4000 and the 3800 square feet of land are taxed for \$2000 more. John H. Morse conveyed to Jane L. Anderson.

Final papers have gone to record from Thomas E. Green to Mark K. Hanley, conveying premises 23 Evergreen street, near Day street, being a 3½-story frame dwelling house and lot containing 4223 square feet, all taxed for \$7400. The land value is \$1400.

BRIGHTON CONVEYANCES

Among the sales reported from this district today, these are the most important: Lyman E. Peters sold to J. Edward Connors a parcel of land at Colonial road and Chestnut Hill avenue, containing 7049 square feet valued at \$1600.

Another lot sale was made by Catherine L. Marion to Anthony Nelson, containing 7500 square feet on Mapleton street near Murdock street, assessed for \$1200. It is understood these lots are for immediate improvement.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending April 19, 1913:

Transactions	Amount
April 11.....	74 37
April 12.....	87 41
April 13.....	15 26
April 14.....	105 48
April 15.....	129 72
April 16.....	105 48
April 17.....	129 72
April 18.....	105 48
April 19.....	105 48
Totals.....	865,865
Same week 1912.....	228 941,622
Same week 1911.....	231 75,709
Wk end Apr 12, 1913.....	202 1,261,228

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper).
Simon J. Gerroir to Frank Solomon, Massachusetts av., q. 1.
Daniel J. A'Hern to Samuel L. Dana,

W. Newton st. and B. & A. R. R., q. 1.
Samuel L. Dana to Frances E. Gardner, same, q. 1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Ada Kinsman to Virginia A. Godfrey, E. Second st., q. 1.
Annie E. Callahan to Daniel A. Noonan, Bowen st., q. 1.
Elizabeth B. O'Hara et al. to John J. Manning et al., D st., q. 1.

EAST BOSTON

William H. Granger to Margherita Marchionni, Chelsea and Gore sts., q. 1.
Ada P. Beach to Walter A. Mitsch, Eagle st., q. 1.

ROXBURY

John H. Morse to Jane L. Anderson, Howland st., q. 1.
William P. McGrath to Bartolomeo Paroli et al., Elmwood st., q. 1.
Catherine E. Killian to Thomas P. Shanley et al., Fairbury st., q. 1.
Thomas M. Marston to Mary K. Hawley, Evergreen st., q. 1.

DORCHESTER

William P. Morse to Cornelius W. Murphy et al., Upland av., q. 1.
Luther C. Greenleaf to Heimer H. Herrstrom et al., Upland av., q. 1.
Sarah C. Cohen to Simon Plashman Lawrence et al., 2 lots, q. 1.

John E. Stults to John P. Curley, Longmeadow st., q. 1.
Edw. E. Greenleaf to Catherine A. White, Standard st., q. 1.
Martha G. Tate to Henry Krake, Templeton st., q. 1.

Edwin L. Curtis et al. to Henry Krake, Templeton st., q. 1.
Joseph M. Doreen to Myrtle I. Sewell, Draper rd., q. 1.
Russell D. Fuller to Dennis J. Dacey, Oakridge st., q. 1.

William H. Sullivan to Mary H. McCreary, Deering rd., q. 1.
Peter H. Sullivan to Frederick J. Rockwell, near Blue Hill av., w. 1.
Frederick J. Rockwell to Linda F. Keith, near Blue Hill av., w. 1.

Hildgarde S. Grimmer to Carl A. Herrstrom, Marsh st. and Ross rd., q. 1.
Hildgarde S. Grimmer to George L. Starkey, Charlemont st., q. 1.
Hildgarde S. Grimmer to Frederick J. Muldoon, Marsh st., q. 1.

John P. Campbell to Annie E. Whitteford, Prince st., w. 1.
Daniel Fraser to Alexander Fraser, Weld Hill st., q. 1.

WEST ROXBURY

Eugene P. Cruff to Mary A. Higgins, Maple st., q. 1.
William P. Whittemore to May McLean, Washington st. and Boundary rd., q. 1.
James M. Marston to Warren F. Freeman, Corner, q. 1.

William P. Whittemore, tr., to Ada Duff, Murray Hill rd., d. 1.
Same to Theodore J. De Witt, Bexley rd., d. 1.

Samuel L. Schlimmer, tr., to Katherine S. Learson, Manthorne and Schlimmer rds., d. 1.
Samuel L. Parker to Mary A. Kelly, Johnson rd., w. 1.

BRIGHTON

Catherine L. Marion to Anthony Nelson, Mapleton st., w. 1.
Lyman E. Peters to J. Edward Connors, Chestnut Hill av. and Colonial rd., q. 1.
Arabella S. Dodge et al. to Carlton Belting Co., near Everett st., q. 1.

George A. Wilson et al. to Carlton Belting Co., near Everett st., q. 1.
Samuel D. Hollis to E. R. Reynolds, Western av. and Antwerp st., 4 lots, Antwerp st., passageway, Alston st., Cambridge st., Denton rd. and Grant av., 4 lots, Boston, w. 1.

Samuel D. Hollis to E. R. Reynolds, Western av. and Antwerp st., 4 lots, Antwerp st., passageway, Alston st., Cambridge st., Denton rd. and Grant av., 4 lots, Boston, w. 1.

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FRESH AND PURE LOBSTER MEAT IS AIM OF NEW ACT

Fresher and purer lobster meat, especially when sold after being taken from the shell, is aimed at in a bill to be reported in the House this afternoon by the legislative committee on fisheries and game.

The bill was drafted by the committee on the recommendation of the state board of commissioners on fish and game. The bill practically prohibits the sale of lobster meat after it has been taken from the shell, unless under such conditions and subject to such regulations as may impose.

One who sells such meat must first get a permit from the fish and game commissioners, and their premises must at all times be open to inspection by the commissioners. The bill also makes it unlawful for any one to give away or buy lobster meat after it has been taken from the shell, except as provided for in the bill.

WELLESLEY TREE DAY MAY BE OPEN

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Spectators on Tree day, at Wellesley College, may include men this year as it is practically settled that a few thousand guests who shall pay for the privilege will be allowed upon the campus when seniors and freshmen give their annual dance dramas on the green bordering Longfellow pond, a short time before commencement. The plan was proposed by a committee from the graduate council and the undergraduate self-governing body voted to have an "Open Tree day," this year if possible, in order to raise money for the students' building fund.

The tree day dancing was developed by Miss Lucile Eaton Hill, formerly director of physical training in the college. There was a period of changes for a few years, but in 1911 the customing by classes was restored.

J. B. NASH MAY BE PORT OFFICER

Naval affairs of the port of Boston are likely to be continued in charge of a New Hampshire man, if President Wilson appoints John B. Nash of Conway naval officer, as recommended by Senator Hollis. James O. Lyford of Concord is at present naval officer of the port, his appointment having been confirmed Dec. 20, 1909.

The position carries a salary of \$5000 a year. It is said that Mr. Nash is unopposed for the place. Mr. Nash headed the New Hampshire delegation to the Democratic national convention at Denver in 1908.

SEALER NOW IN LUMBER TRADE

After being forced out of the sealing industry by the introduction of steamers in that field, the two-masted British schooner Village Belle, formerly one of the most successful of the sealing fleet, has taken up the coastwise lumber trade and arrived here today.

It is the first trip of the Village Belle for more than a year. She was laid up at Halifax until being chartered to load 12,200 feet of lumber at Gold River, N. S., for Boston. Captain Hirtle brought the Village Belle down from the Provinces.

PRESIDENT FOR PRACTICAL MEN

WASHINGTON—President Wilson when asked at his weekly audiences with the Washington correspondents today, whether it was to be the rule that experts were to be dealt with separately in considering their claims to positions, made it clear that where experts are needed the country must have the best, but in positions such as the director of the census bureau, the individual named must have executive ability.

SCOTTISH CLAN ELECTIONS

Massachusetts division Order of Scottish Clans has elected the following officers: Past grand chief, Alexander MacKenzie of Clan Lindsay, Cambridge; grand chief, Stewart W. Miller of Clan MacDougall, Somerville; grand taniat, Charles Taylor of Clan Murray, Springfield; grand chaplain, W. C. Stewart of Clan McGilvray, Newton; grand secretary, Thomas P. Gibb of Clan MacKenzie, Boston; grand treasurer, John F. Grant of Clan Ramsay, Roxbury; grand henchman, James Taylor of Clan Murray, Somerville; grand wardens, James W. Stewart of Clan MacKinnon of Woburn; grand sentinel, John Adamson of Clan Ramsay, Roxbury.

ROXBURY LEAGUE TO MEET

Members of the Roxbury Improvement League will hold a public meeting to-night in the Roxbury courthouse, at which the social conditions of the district will be discussed by representatives of the Children's Welfare League, social workers and ministers. Roger F. Scanlon, Jr., will preside.

FAIRY PLAY TO BE GIVEN

Portrayal of a fairy play by Miss Susan Thayer Bowker will be given next Tuesday and Friday afternoons at the Plymouth theater. The cast is made up of society girls. Miss Grace von Brocklin of Brookline taking the leading part.

LINER AQUITANIA LAUNCHED ON RIVER CLYDE

(Continued from page one)

seems startling, unless one sees the ship in the slip and realizes its enormous size. Some idea of this may be gained from the fact that the sliding ways by which the Aquitania took the water cover an area of 1000 square feet.

Big Ships Still Favored

The Aquitania's tonnage shows that the policy of building very large ships is still considered wise. The excessive cost involved in increasing the speed of vessels beyond about 20 knots has checked increase in that direction.

The average size of the vessels built at the present time, it may be mentioned, is over five times what it was 37 years ago. On Sept. 30, 1875, vessels building in the United Kingdom included 150 steamships with a total tonnage of 163,390 tons and 283 sailing vessels with a total tonnage of 141,184 tons.

In these days steel was not used at all for shipbuilding purposes. Now it has entirely supplanted iron. On Sept. 30, 1912, the number of steam vessels building in the United Kingdom had risen to 487, with a gross tonnage of 1,843,002 tons, while sailing vessels had fallen to 18, with a total tonnage of 3827 tons.

Although the Aquitania will create a record in the size of vessels so far launched in British yards, it will not be the largest vessel in the world as regards tonnage. The Imperator, which is at present being completed for the Hamburg-American line, easily beats it with a gross tonnage of 50,000 tons.

The Olympic, belonging to the White Star line, is a vessel of 45,324 tons. The building of a vessel of the Aquitania's size on the Clyde should, however, enable the Clyde to maintain its leading position as regards the building of merchant vessels.

In 1911, 174 steam vessels were launched in the Clyde with a gross tonnage of 528,609 tons. The nearest approach to this was the Tyne district with 411,470 tons. The Wear district turned out 286,828 tons, the Tees and Hartlepool district 275,979 tons, and the Belfast district 180,547 tons.

The tonnage of the new Cunard Aquitania is 45,000 tons, and with the addition of this the total tonnage owned by the Cunard line will be about 304,000 tons.

To the man in the street the Cunard line probably ranks as among the first half dozen largest lines in the world. This is not the case as regards tonnage. In this respect the Cunard is only about the seventeenth largest line.

Lines' Tonnage Compared

The first is the Hamburg-American, whose Imperator of 50,000 tons is just approaching completion. The Hamburg-American line has a tonnage exclusive of ships building of 943,000 tons; second on the list is the Norddeutscher Lloyd with 773,000 tons; third is the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company; fourth is the British Indian Steam Navigation Company with 490,000 tons; while the White Star line is fifth with 479,000 tons. A Japanese steamship company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, leads the Cunard Company with 330,000 tons.

In the matter of fast steamers, however, the Cunard Company is among the first, and it is probably the famous record-breaking exploits of the Mauretania and Lusitania which have more than anything else made the name of the Cunard Company so familiar to the man in the street. The Cunard Company has three steamers with speeds exceeding 20 knots.

The only other prominent lines in this respect are the Norddeutscher Lloyd with four steamers exceeding the 20 knot speed; the Compagnie Generale with four; the P. & O. with two; the White Star line with two, and the Canadian Pacific railway with two.

NEW PICKETS GET RECRUITS TO THE HOPEDALE STRIKE

HOPEDALE, Mass.—The strikers in the Draper mills today established a new form of picketing by placing groups of strikers about the mills and accosting all workers on their way to the mills. By this method more than a score of workers were induced not to go to work this morning. The interference of the police in several cases prevented disorder.

A large detail of police was on duty and patrolled the streets in five automobiles. Less than 200 strikers paraded from Milford under the leadership of Joseph M. Caldwell today, the others being on picket duty.

A crowd of strikers at the Lapworth & Sons elastic web factory gathered early today and hooted the workers as they arrived.

I. W. W. ASK FREE BOARD

GRAND JUNCTION, Col.—Sixty militant Industrial Workers of the World arrived in Grand Junction last night, led by Jack McDonald of San Diego, where they demanded food. It was denied them. Sixteen of the band went to a restaurant where they ordered a meal for which they refused to pay. The proprietor called the police. With drawn revolvers the deputies forced payments for the dinner. Citizens are organizing posses to send the visitors from the city.

SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel are beginning to appear in numbers and the first seiner to land a catch this season reached Lewes, Del., Sunday, according to word received at T wharf today. The seiner was the schooner Lottie G. Merchant, Capt. Ralph Webber, with six barrels of medium-sized fresh mackerel, each fish weighing from 1½ to 2 pounds.

Today's despatches from Chincoteague, Va., report several vessels with fish as follows: Mildred, 100 fresh mackerel; Charlotte, 100; Agnes, 100; Natalie, 100; Stella, 255; Two Sisters, 125; Ernest & Esther, 50; Rita, 40; Mabel, 25; Alice, 50; Priscilla, 30; Sarah, 50; Edwin Morris, 140; Irene, 100 and Hester, 180, a total of 1465 mackerel.

Fresh groundfish was comparatively scarce at T wharf today. Only seven vessels were at the pier, a small fleet for a Monday. Included in the fleet were two hand line fishermen from Georges, the first to arrive here this season. They were the E. C. Hussey with 16,300 pounds, and the Hattie Beckman with 12,300.

Capt. William Goodwin of the Beckman reported his main topmast snapping off a few days ago on the banks. Other arrivals: Strs Swell 26,500 pounds, Frances S. Grueby 70,400, Olive F. Hutchins 20,000, Elva L. Spurling 16,000 and Mary Ruth 20,000. Besides groundfish, the Swell had 500 pounds soles and 8000 scrod, while the Grueby had 2500 halibut.

Dealers prices advanced, quotations following: Steak cod, 88 per hundred weight; market cod, \$4.75; haddock, \$5.75; pollock, \$4.50; large hake, \$4.75; medium hake, \$2.50; and eusk, \$3.75.

While bound for the southern mackerel sailing grounds, the schooner Constellation, Capt. Charles McGuire, lost her main boom and put into Provincetown, according to word received at the Boston fish bureau today. A new boom will be slung and the craft will sail again in a few days.

Tied up at City Point, the new gasoline launch Lauretta, only recently completed at Boothbay harbor, Maine, is being prepared for excursion trips about the harbor.

Captain Frank Gethro, owner and skipper, states that she will accommodate about 400 passengers. She is said to be the largest gasoline launch ever constructed.

Tanks that hold 500 gallons of gasoline and a 125-horsepower engine are included in her equipment. Captain Gethro also owns and operates the launch Madeleine, from City Point.

John Dizer, commander of the steamship City of Macon, when that vessel was in collision with the steamship James S. Whitney several weeks ago in Vineyard sound, came to Boston today from New York and gave testimony regarding the collision to the United States steamboat inspectors. The inspectors now have the case under consideration in an effort to fix the responsibility. The steamship City of Macon has been repaired at New York and is ready to go into commission again.

ERIE, Pa., April 21—Word reached Erie at noon of the sinking of the steamer Uganda, owned in Erie, in Lake Michigan early today. The crew was rescued by the steamer Donaldson. The Uganda went down about 3½ miles east of White shoal. Capt. McCooker was in charge. She was laden with corn, bound from Chicago to Buffalo.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Sir Mills, de Linden, Baltimore.
Str Penobscot, Nickerson, Sewalls Point.
Str Edison Light, Meech, Sewalls Point.
Str Carib, Bunnell, Jacksonville.
Tr Chas W Parker, Jr, Natty, Newport News, twg bgs Dora and Edith, Newport News, and Grace, Sewalls Point.
Tr Joshua Lovett, Coffin, Newport News, twg bgs No 23 and 24.
Tr Mars, Calhoun, Philadelphia, twg bgs Hampshire and Elk Garden.
Tr Neponset, Sears, New York, twg bgs Doris.

Tr F E Richards, Miller, New York, twg bgs Geo Moon and Parks.
Tr Juno, Cunningham, Lynn, Mass.
Tr Mercury, Wall, Boothbay.
Tr Chas T Gallagher, Pierce, Plymouth, twg bgs Molino, for Philadelphia.
Schr Ethel F Merriam, Haddon, Mt Desert, Me.
Schr Little Ruth (new), Condon, Gloucester, Mass.
Schr Village Belle (Br), Hirtle, Chester, N. S.
Bg No 7, from Baltimore.
Bg Sunlight, Crowley, Macoris.

Cleared
Str Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Calvin Austin, Pike, Portland.
Str City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah.

Str Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str H F Dimock, O'Donnell, New York.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor.
Str Governor Digby, Linscott, Portland.

Str Nantucket, Hudgins, Norfolk.

CITY SEEKS NEW WATER SUPPLY

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canada Gazette says that the city of Winnipeg will apply to Parliament for power to convey from sources outside the province of Manitoba to the city water for the use of the people and also for authority to equip and maintain a line of pipe outside the province.

Latest Investment News

GOLD RESERVES CONSIDERED BY BANKERS' COMMITTEE

Subject Again to Be Grappled With by Representatives of Chief Joint Stock Banks — Plenty of Excitement Attendant Upon Marconi Investigation

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Reference was made in this column a few weeks ago to the fact that whilst the chairman of nearly every bank has seemed for some years past to think it his duty to make an allusion to the necessity of increasing the gold reserves of the country, nevertheless nothing beyond this speech making was being accomplished in the desired direction. Now, however, comes the news that the bankers committee which sat some years ago and considered this question without coming to any conclusion, is to be revived from its comatose condition, and is again to grapple with the subject. This time let us hope that a practicable conclusion will be reached.

The committee consists of the prominent representatives of the chief joint stock banks, Lord St. Aldwyn (better known as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer in Lord Salisbury's administration), who is a director of the London Joint Stock Bank, being the chairman. The Bank of England is not represented on the committee, probably because its views and interests in this matter are not in line with those of the ordinary joint-stock banks. Upon the Bank of England the burden of keeping the existing reserve has rested for many years and it would naturally welcome some relief.

The other banks, however, are disposed to adopt the attitude that the gold held for any further reserve should not in any way act as a relief to the Bank of England. Any such relief, they argue, would be a diminution of the benefit of the increased reserve; and they therefore have to set about to devise a plan, which will fit in with the existing system, whilst possessing entirely new features.

Devised plans are usually not half so good as those which have grown up naturally, and here comes the difficulty. The English banking system has "grown" like Topsy, and its operations consequently work smoothly and quietly. The Bank of England as the central bank would doubtless like the question of reserves solved by the other bankers greatly increasing their balances with her. But the other bankers say "No! if we increase our balances with you, such increase becomes part of the funds with which you trade, and though you certainly keep a very large proportion of your liabilities in cash—say 30 per cent—we would rather see the whole of our increased reserve kept in cash."

It is a well known fact that the reason why England possesses such a scanty gold reserve in comparison with those of other great nations, is that banking has been so highly developed that cheques have rendered a large supply of metal unnecessary for ordinary internal use. In England coin is only used for small purchases and pocket money. Everything else practically is paid for by cheque. Notes are used to a small extent, but the lowest of these is for £5 and the use of them is practically con-

finer to persons away from home on business or pleasure.

In France, Germany and Italy, to take some instances, notes are, on the contrary, very extensively used; they are for small amounts (in Italy for 5 lire) as well as large and are used in almost all transactions of commerce, great and small. Gold has to be kept to meet the notes, and the rulers of these countries look with satisfaction at the heaps of yellow metal thus mounting up. For they know that in the last resort gold is the one thing that is internationally of value, and in the event of war, when credit on all sides falls to pieces, gold remains as the one thing for which traders all over the world will exchange commodities. In recent war scares France sat on her gold with determination, knowing that if war came her superior supply over that of some of her rivals would be an invaluable factor in her favor.

Without, so far as is known, committing herself to any definite treaties with foreign European powers, Great Britain seems to have found it or thought it necessary to throw the weight of her influence more and more on the side of one of the rival groups of powers; and it may well be that foreign politics more than home or foreign trade have fanned into a burning question this never-extinguished question of gold reserves.

THE MARCONI INQUIRY

Commissions of inquiry have a habit of dragging on long after the public has made up its mind on the points at issue and ceased to take any interest in their deliberations. Thus, the real question which the Marconi commission had to elucidate was whether there were any good grounds for the assertions made by W. R. Lawson in the Outlook that some of his majesty's ministers were personally interested in Marconi Company shares, whilst the negotiations for the Marconi contract were in progress.

When under cross-examination Mr. Lawson had to withdraw as unsubstantiated the greater part of his indictments, the question was regarded as settled. But the commission had to proceed with its program, and certainly if excitement had been its objective it could not have complained of failure during the past week. To call before it the attorney-general, the chancellor of the exchequer and the postmaster-general and cross-examine these ministers on their financial operations during the past two years was to make a precedent which it is hoped it will never be necessary to repeat.

For ministers to have bought American Marconi shares, whether as a speculation or as an investment, at a time when the English Marconi Company was negotiating for an important contract was certainly grossly imprudent, seeing how ignorant and how suspicious the majority of persons are in such matters. But it is generally reckoned in the city, where certainly Mr. Lloyd-George is no favorite, that he and his colleagues are guiltless of any corrupt motives in this matter, however foolish they may have been.

LOOSE-WILES TRADE RUNNING WELL AHEAD OF LAST YEAR

Loose-Wiles is sharing in the general prosperity of the biscuit trade with gross sales and net profits running ahead of 1912. Interests close to the company have every confidence that for 1913 the company will show gross of over \$14,000,000 compared with \$13,500,000 in 1912. The only reason that the gain will not be larger is that present capacity of the plants is so fully utilized that it is physically impossible to produce more goods. The 1912 gain in gross was nearly 25 per cent, but this increase filled up the plants with the exception of some slight space in Chicago. As things stand today the company cannot expect another jump in gross until the New York plant, now in process of erection, is finished.

Loose-Wiles has been steadily emphasizing the fine and package goods end of its business with the result that today more than 50 per cent of its sales are of this character. Until within two or three years this was not the case. Bulk goods, sold at a very low margin of profit, comprised the major portion of the annual turnover, with package goods struggling for a foothold in the markets of the country.

In point of fact in some lines of fine fancy English biscuits Loose-Wiles has shown the way to all competitors and has certain distinctive makes not duplicated by other manufacturers.

Although the company is earning a small dividend on the \$8,000,000 common stock, it is not believed that any distribution will be made until the New York factory is finished and in operation and earnings have definitely established themselves as a result of this expansion in sales. The company is in strong cash position and at the end of 1912 was loaning \$1,250,000 in New York on approved collateral.

The big new plant in New York will be a most important addition to the chain of plants. It is being built by real estate interests and leased to the company subject to purchase at a certain

figure any time after five years. Its equipment will cost about \$350,000, which will come out of surplus earnings of the company. The bakery is not likely to get into operation before Feb. 1, 1914. The plant will be of the modern type of construction, will be at tide-water and is so located as to secure terminal freight rates, thus saving switching charges.

MOFFATT ROAD SALE POSTPONED

DENVER—The public sale of the Moffatt road that is necessary to complete transfer of property to new owners has been postponed to April 28. Newman Erb and the attorney for the new company have returned to New York. Erb, in talking of the completion of the road to Salt Lake, said the tunnel through the James peak was really the key to the situation. He has determined that if the Denver charter amendment providing for \$4,000,000 bonds for the construction of the tunnel carrying work on the portals shall be started at once in order to get a start before the snow flies, the saving of a year's time will result.

WILL DISTRIBUTE BONDS PRIVATELY

There will be no public offering of the \$5,000,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy general mortgage 4 per cent bonds which were recently purchased by the First National Bank of New York. The bankers frankly recognize the impossibility of selling such a bond to the public in the present jaded condition of the bond market.

It is the present intention of the bankers to distribute the issue privately. There is no fixed price.

The listed portion of the Burlington 4s have declined three points since the purchase of the additional block by the First National Bank.

EXPECTS MANY OTHER LINES TO ELECTRIFY

John D. Ryan Says One of Greatest Advantages of Electrical Power for Railroads Is Forest Preservation

COPPER METAL TRADE

BUTTE, Mont.—John D. Ryan says: "Work of electrification of the St. Paul road will begin within one year, and be completed in three. I have no doubt all transcontinental lines will be electrified in a very few years over territory where they can get electric current from water power."

"One of the great advantages of electrification of railroads will be in the preservation of forests of western Montana, Idaho and Washington. Coal-burning locomotives always are a menace to forests in dry seasons. One large forest fire destroys timber that would represent in value the cost of electrification of all the northern transcontinental lines from eastern Montana to the coast."

"The copper metal market is very much improved, and a large business has been done in the last month, both in Europe and by domestic consumers. Production is not now equal to consumption, and the copper-using trades the world over are very busy."

"I expect to see the price of metal during the last half of this year as good as it was in the same period last year. This will enable us, under our contracts, to pay miners the wage advances agreed upon when copper sells above 15 cents. April payrolls will be figured at \$3.75, for miners and corresponding scales for other employees."

"The Montana Power Company, of which I have taken the presidency, is preparing to commence active work in connection with the building of dams at Great Falls and Thompson Falls. Both projects will be rushed to completion and ought to be finished in three years. The developments to be made at these points, together with transmission lines to be constructed during the same period, will call for an outlay of from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The power developments in this state are in advance of those in any other section of the country."

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 239,956 head, a decrease of 23,966 head, and were 3672 head under a year ago. Deliveries of hogs fell off 1922 head from the previous week, but were 2580 head in excess of the same week a year ago. Arrivals of cattle showed a loss of 1371 head from those of the preceding week, but were 1655 head heavier for the corresponding period of 1912. Sheep receipts decreased 20,673 head for the week and 7917 head for the year.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended April 19:

	Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Year
Hogs, head.....	118,507	120,429	115,927
Cattle, head.....	49,001	51,057	48,001
Sheep, head.....	71,753	92,451	79,700
Totals.....	239,261	263,937	243,628

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Because of a continued scarcity of spot stocks of turpentine, New York operators continued to hold their meager supplies Saturday on a basis of 43c per gallon ex-yard, although the primary markets were flooded with new crop spirits. Only a moderate buying movement was recorded at the above mentioned figure.

Rosin—The action of the creditor's committee of the so-called "naval stores trust" in attempting the liquidation of that company's rosin holdings, before trying to convert its turpentine stocks into cash, has demoralized the New York market for this derivation of the spirits to such an extent as to make it impossible for the local operators to extend firm offers of any of the grades at any prices. Shading of the quotations is being indulged in secretly and the following figures must therefore be regarded as merely nominal. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$5.20 to \$5.30, Gen Sam \$5.20 to \$5.30, graded B \$5.40, D \$5.45, E \$5.50, F \$5.60, G \$5.65, H \$5.70, I \$5.75, K \$5.80, M \$7.15, N \$7.55, W \$7.90, W W \$8.00.

Tar and pitch—Kiln-burned tar continues in active request at \$3.50 to \$3.75, but retort tar is in lessened demand though offered at \$3.25. Pitch remains dull and almost neglected at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin, not quoted. Spirits weak; machine, 37½c. Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine steady. Hard, \$3.00, soft, \$4.00; virgin, \$4.00.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits 30s. 3d.; rosin, common, easy at 12s. 8d. LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 29s. 4½d. Rosin, American, standard, quiet at 12s. 3d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 10s.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 59½c; Mexican dollars 48c.

LONDON—Bar silver 27.9-16d, up ½.

WEST REPORTS LITTLE CHANGE IN MONEY RATES

CHICAGO—While the contention exists that a somewhat easing in rates has developed in the western money market during the past week, there have not been any marked changes of significance as to warrant leading banking institutions to extend credit on a basis below 6 per cent.

At all times some deviation and consideration are shown whereby depositors maintaining large balances are recognized, and there have been a few loans at 5½ per cent, but the general situation manifests firmness in rates and the sentiment that exists in the way of any weakening is more or less superficial and may be attributed to the more favorable weather causing a better feeling generally.

The lowering of the Bank of England rate of discount by one half of 1 per cent had a material effect, although many believe that a change at this time was not fully warranted. The war situation has become somewhat clarified, but following directly is the labor trouble throughout Belgium.

Throughout the middle West devastation from floods is gradually being overcome, but there will be an enormous amount of money needed in railroad and municipal repairs before affairs assume a normal condition. This situation is reflected in territory in and around St. Louis. Bank clearings have suffered by railroads being unable to take care of their business in a satisfactory manner on account of the high water at many points. Cash reserves are somewhat lower and rates on money remain at 5½ to 6 per cent. At Minneapolis and St. Paul the market tends toward a stronger degree of firmness and bankers exercise conservatism in holding the volume of loans within a comfortable radius of their legal reserve.

LOWER DISCOUNT RATE LIKELIHOOD

LONDON—Discounts are weak and bankers are expecting that the Bank of England will reduce its minimum rate of discount ½ per cent further to 4 per cent within the next fortnight. Delayed gold exports to Brazil, however, now appear to be more probable, and may cause the governors of the bank to postpone lowering the rate. Money is plentiful, in spite of further maturities of bills at the bank. There were repaid Saturday £1,000,000 of exchequer bonds. Today there will be available in the open market £870,000 gold from South Africa, most of which will go to the Bank of England. The silver market is firmer. There has been repurchasing by China on rumors that an African loan of \$25,000,000 has been arranged by the five power group.

The rush of emissions of new securities continues. A Brazilian loan of £7,000,000 is expected shortly.

In the rubber trade a more hopeful feeling prevails. Following a break prices of the commodity at the week's auction sales recovered. Leading plantation interests are arranging an extensive advertising campaign to increase the usage of the staple. Accumulated stocks are not heavy.

For the week the earnings of the British railways aggregated £2,190,000, an increase of £676,000.

The sugar market has an irregular tone, but is lower in the main on the smaller consumption in the United States pending the putting into effect of the reduced tariff.

The demand for diamonds is very keen. Buyers are increasing their stocks on the expectation of a South African tax of 10 per cent. This, however, is not looked for during the present session of the Legislature.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, April 21)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Boston, Mass.—W. J. Baird of Baird Bros.; U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—A. Epstein of Mandel Brothers; J. S. Coleman of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Dallas, Tex.—J. J. Jangiers; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—J. M. Otero of Fernandez, Valdes & Co.; U. S.
Kansas City, Mo.—J. S. Coleman of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. E. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co.; Tour.
New York, N. Y.—G. Moragues; U. S.
New York, N. Y.—J. Jangiers; U. S.
Norfolk, Va.—Max Pincus of Pincus Shoe Co.; Adams.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—G. Sauters of W. H. Chaddock Shoe Co.; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge.
Roanoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
St. Paul, Minn.—E. Rounds of Foot Shoe Co.; Parker.
LEATHER BUYERS
Glasgow, Scotland—D. P. Taylor of Malcolm Ingalls & Co.; Parker.
Little Falls, N. Y.—Frank Engel of Little Falls Shoe Co.; U. S.
Middleville, N. Y.—T. Molous; U. S.
The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

GOING TO WESTERN CANADA

CHICAGO—Grand Trunk Pacific bulletin says the number of settlers going into the territory opened by the transcontinental line is increasing rapidly. 3100 passengers having passed through the Montreal station on 12 special trains during the week bound for western Ontario and points in the Western provinces, including central British Columbia, which now is rapidly being settled.

BALDWIN CO. OPERATIONS PROFITABLE

Operating Ratio is Kept Well in Hand and Net Earnings are Considerably Expanded as Result of Expense Reduction

IMPROVE IN FUTURE

The Baldwin Locomotive Works built 1618 locomotives in 1912, an average of more than five a day, counting only working days. Of these, 1398 had steam as motive power, 211 electricity, five compressed air and four gasoline. The Baldwin Works sends its locomotives to practically every civilized country on the globe and during the last year 210 locomotives were exported. The average weight of locomotives in 1912 was 300,000 pounds against 174,000 pounds in 1909.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works under one name or another has been in business continuously for over 70 years but it has been a partnership until two years ago so that its volume of business and earnings had not been matters of public concern until under a reorganization, its securities were offered to the public in 1911.

The gross sales for the average of 10 years prior to 1911, and for the past three years, costs and expenses, including maintenance and depreciation, operating ratio and manufacturing profits have been as follows:

Year	Gross Sales	Exp. Oper.	Mfg. Profit
1910	\$27,271,018	\$24,778,070	\$2,492,948
1911	29,057,908	26,692,166	2,365,742
1912	30,542,586	26,088,741	2,353,845
1912	28,924,325	25,377,000	2,547,325

This does not represent the entire business of the company as it owns the Standard Steel Works Company which did a gross business in 1912 of \$6,550,321 and showed net profits of \$1,039,325, of which \$200,000 was paid into bond sinking fund, \$600,000 in dividends to Baldwin Locomotive Works and leaving a surplus of \$239,325.

The Standard Steel Works is carried on the Baldwin books at \$4,041,501 and the dividends of \$600,000 which the latter receives are 15 per cent on the book value and 3 per cent on the Baldwin preferred stock.

The operations of Baldwin Locomotive are more profitable than those of American Locomotive as the operating ratio of American Locomotive averages over 90 per cent and last year ran as high as 92 per cent. For the year ending June 30, 1912, American Locomotive reported gross of \$30,000,000 and net of \$2,330,000. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1912, Baldwin without Standard Steel Works had a gross of \$20,000,000 and net of \$3,550,000. But it should be said in fairness to American Locomotive that the best part of the calendar year 1912 was the last six months.

The total net income of Baldwin Locomotive, the fixed charges and the balance for the common stock with the per cent earned on the \$20,000,000 common now out as though it had been out since July 1, 1909, have been as follows:

	Total	Fixed	Balance
1910	\$3,373,610	\$56,920	\$1,116,650
1911	4,098,944	57,433	1,543,491
1912	4,281,002	68,001	2,208,371

The average balance for the common stock figured on the earnings of the 10 years prior to 1911 was equal to 5.8 per cent on the present issue of common. The common is paying 2 per cent a year in two semi-annual payments of 1 per cent each. The preferred has received regular dividends of 7 per cent a year.

The gross sales of 1912 were \$130,000 less than the gross sales of 1910 but through a reduction in costs and expenses, the net of 1912 was nearly \$1,200,000 larger than the net of 1910 and this more than doubled the balance for the common stock.

The working capital is \$11,926,487 against \$10,689,394 at the end of 1911, and there are outstanding \$10,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, making net cash assets of 20 per cent over the par value of the bonds. The company owns 17 acres in the heart of Philadelphia, the real estate assessed value of which is practically the par value of the preferred stock.

Baldwin Locomotive plans to erect new shops at Eddystone, Pa., with a capacity of 3000 locomotives yearly, and as soon as business promises to warrant, construction will be begun on new shops of comparative proportions on the tract on land which the company owns at West Chicago. The Philadelphia plant which is limited to the building of locomotives of 100 tons will be made the center of activities for the foreign trade. The building of electric locomotives has become a big factor in the industry and there are advantages at Philadelphia for building that type.

FLOUR SALES SMALL

CHICAGO—Chicago flour men declare March sales the smallest in many years. Buyers for National Biscuit Company declare soft winter wheat flours will decline from this level. Flour men say conditions in flour indicate both the hard winter wheat and the soft winter wheat crops were underestimated.

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

NEW YORK—Trading on the exchange Saturday amounted to 79,790 shares. This was the smallest two-hour day's trading since Sept. 14, 1912, when 57,365 shares changed hands.

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A READJUSTMENT OF BOND PRICES TO MEET CONDITIONS

Investment Houses Believe That Future Long Term Issues Must Be Put Out at Higher Rate of Interest Than Ever Before—Short Term Notes

NEW YORK—Although many new low

records marketwise for bonds were touched last Wednesday, well-informed bond men maintain that little apprehension should be entertained with regard to the situation, as underlying conditions are more favorable than many are willing to admit. The lower quotations may be accepted as a forerunner of a period of readjustment in bond prices. The recent offering of \$30,000,000 4½ per cent general mortgage bonds by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company came so suddenly and unexpectedly as to cause considerable apprehension on the part of holders of issues bearing from 3½ to 4 per cent interest. It is asserted in well-informed quarters that undoubtedly a better feeling regarding the situation will develop within the next fortnight, and that the St. Paul general mortgage 4½s, which were sold Wednesday at a slightly lower level than the offering price, will be quoted above 90½, with a better demand for the issue than at present.

The present condition of the bond market has no doubt been brought about to a considerable extent by the large offerings that have been made during the past year. It is intimated in some well-informed bond circles that there are now in the hands of bankers and brokers in New York several millions of dollars of unabsorbed securities. That is to say, many millions of new offerings during the past 10 or 12 months still remain in the hands of syndicate participants yet to be taken by the investment public. It is argued that these securities which have not yet reached investors, together with the large amount of new offerings that are imminent during the next few months, will cause more or less stagnation in the bond market.

But with a readjustment of prices to meet present conditions, it is not expected in well-informed bond circles that any great difficulty will be experienced in placing all of the securities that may be offered in the future. It is only natural to expect that, with the offering of new issues at a higher rate of interest than has been necessary in the past, holders of bonds brought out in the past will naturally be inclined to reinvest in the new issues, or, at least, purchase other issues at prices that will undoubtedly be higher.

One of the most unfavorable elements in the present situation has been the large amount of short term securities that have been brought out by a number of railroads during the past couple of years. This means of financing was resorted to in the belief that more favorable bond market conditions would develop within a reasonable length of time and that they would be permitted to dispose of long-term securities at the former low interest rates on a satisfactory basis. It develops, however, that it would have been more wise for those companies to have adjusted themselves to conditions and done their financing through the medium of long-term issues at a higher rate of interest as sales of bonds could have been made in the past much more advantageously at a high rate of interest than is possible at present or will probably be possible in the future.

HOW GOOD-WILL COMPANIES HAVE FARED IN STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK—A dozen or more com-

panies listed on the New York stock exchange have assets consisting in large part of "goodwill," or other intangibles such as patents, trade marks, rights, brands, etc. Six are unseasoned securities listed in 1912.

On the whole the securities of the newer "goodwill" companies were very well received when first introduced to the public. It is interesting to note how well they have stood the test of the recent heavy liquidation and resultant decline of the stock market. In the following table are shown 10 companies listed on the New York stock exchange whose assets consist in large part of "goodwill," patents, etc., together with their recent high and low prices and last quotation:

	% to total assets	1912	High	Low	Last
Wayworth	50.000.000	117½	112	80½	94½
Mol St. Stores	14,343,957	72.0	88	76½	96
"Goodrich"	60,392,550	90.0	81	68	28
"Butterick"	4,549,815	60.0	80½	81	61
"Loose Wiles"	9,788,065	31.5	40½	33	27½
Sears-Roebuck	7,980,720	16.6	115½	90½	80
American Writing Paper	30,000,000	45.5	22½	21½	17½
18,010,150	42.1	14½	13½	12½	12½
"Studebaker"	19,807,277	26.4	40½	26	26
Baldwin Locomotive	16,784,116	28.8	60½	53½	46

*Listed in 1912. †Goodwill, patents, rights, trade marks, brands and other intangible assets. ‡Preferred stock.

The total of the "goodwill" accounts of the above companies amounts to the large sum of nearly \$240,000,000 and the

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA

	1912	1911
Second week April.....	\$243,200	\$214,100
From July 1.....	11,352,040	9,424,400

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

	1912	1911
Second week April.....	\$101,226	\$15,151
From Jan.		

Leading Events in Athletic World

RUGBY IN THE ENGLISH ARMY FLOURISHING

Second Welsh Regiment Wins Cup in Annual Encounter After Hard Fight by Score of 9 to 3 From First Gloucester

WINNERS SHOW SKILL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—That rugby football is flourishing in the army was the verdict of those who witnessed the final of the army cup final played recently at the Twickenham enclosure. The finalists this year were the second Welsh regiment and the first Gloucester regiment. The English rugby union presented a cup for annual competition six years ago, and since that date the class of football has steadily improved. The competition attracts an entry of about 20 teams every year. After a tremendously hard and keen game, the Welsh regiment won by 9 points to 3, or 3 tries to 1.

The winners showed superior skill, but both sides made the game open, and consequently there was plenty of bright and interesting play. The defense on both sides was good, and the kicking showed fine length and direction. The two backs, Lance Corporal Davies, (Welsh), and Private Ible (Gloucester) distinguished themselves, and Lieut. F. H. Lacey captained the Welsh with considerable skill, and played a good game at forward. Lieutenants Daniell and Gransmore were the best three quarters on the winning side. The Gloucesters were well led by Lieutenant Duncan.

The attendance was usual, was mainly composed of soldiers, who showed their enthusiasm by a continuous chorus of songs and shouts intermingling with noises from tin trumpets, whistles, and rattles, and amidst all this stood the Welsh regimental goat, in full dress coverings, completely ignorant of the importance of the occasion and of the great struggle that was going on close by.

ILLINOIS A. C. WINS THOMPSON BOWLING TROPHY

Athletic clubs all over the country were brought into close touch on Saturday night when a telegraphic bowling contest among 10 of the leading organizations was held under the auspices of the New York A. C. for a trophy presented by Col. R. M. Thompson. Honors fell to the Illinois A. C. of Chicago by an overwhelming margin. The five-man team of that city put up the fine figures of 2886 for three games, the second game netting an average of more than 200 for each man.

The Seattle A. C. of Portland, Ore., was second with 2777, and the New York A. C. third with 2731. The scores of the other clubs were:

Montreal A. A. 2638; Cleveland A. C. 2619; Pittsburgh A. A. 2618; Chicago A. A. 2594; Denver A. C. 2592; Olympic A. C. Brooklyn 2550.

The competition began at 10 p. m., eastern time, the other organizations timing their operations so that the competition was simultaneous. Two years ago a similar competition was won by the Montreal A. A.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING		P. C.	
Won	Lost	1912	1913
Washington	4	1	1000
Philadelphia	4	1	800
Pittsburgh	4	2	714
Chicago	4	2	667
St. Louis	4	3	599
Detroit	4	4	444
St. Louis	4	4	400
Boston	4	4	383
New York	1	5	167

RESULTS SATURDAY
Philadelphia 7, Boston 5.
Washington 3, New York 0.
Cleveland 9, Chicago 2.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 0.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Cleveland 2, Chicago 1.
Detroit 3, St. Louis 2 (11 innings).

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Washington at New York.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING		P. C.	
Won	Lost	1912	1913
Philadelphia	3	1	750
Pittsburgh	3	2	714
New York	4	2	667
Chicago	4	3	625
St. Louis	4	4	429
Brooklyn	2	3	400
Boston	1	4	200
Cincinnati	1	5	167

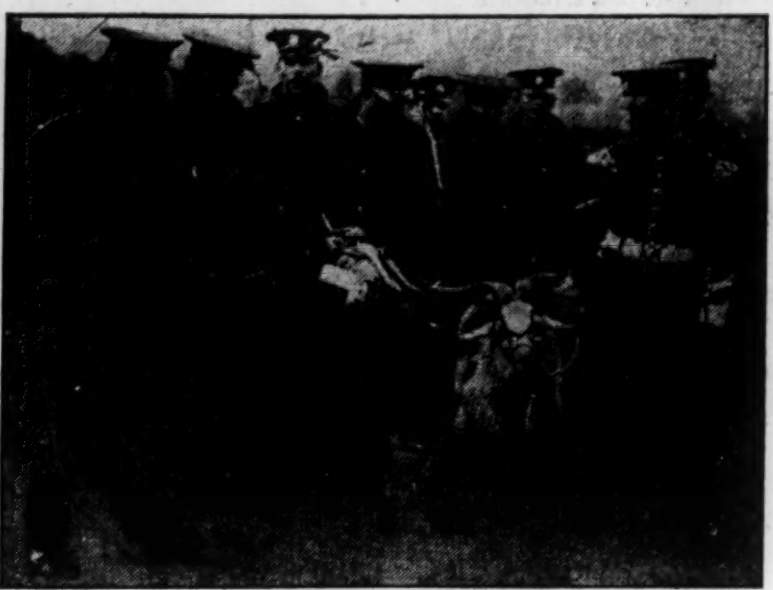
RESULTS SATURDAY
New York 7, Boston 2.
New York 10, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 1, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 5.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 2.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

BOYS INTEREST IN SCHOOL
PITTSBURGH—F. L. Ramsdell, the famous University of Pennsylvania sprinter and holder of intercollegiate and English championships in the past, is evidently turning, coaching at Carnegie Tech, or will be this spring. Ramsdell is reported to have bought a part interest in the Marshall Training school at San Antonio, Tex. He proposes, in addition to other duties, to coach the football, basketball and track teams.

FOOTBALL IN THE ENGLISH ARMY



(Copyrighted by Daily Graphic)
THE WELSH REGIMENT WITH ITS GOAT

BASEBALL PICKUPS

F. S. Hart has been appointed trainer of the Chicago Nationals.
Pitcher Ovie Overall has reported to the Chicago National league team.
With Jackson and Titus out of the game, the Boston Nationals' outfield looks pretty weak.
The Detroit Americans have released infielder Shanley to the Memphis club of the Southern league.
Pitcher James of the Boston Nationals lost his first big league game Saturday, but he gave a very promising exhibition.

The national commission has refused to reverse the claim of Charles Hemphill for salary against the Atlanta and Columbus clubs.
D. Hoffman, former outfielder for the Athletics and New York Americans, has announced that he has permanently retired from baseball.

High, Crawford and Veach played the outfield positions for Detroit Saturday and made six hits in 11 times at bat. Cobb wasn't missed much.

When will the Red Sox and Athletics play a game with only one pitcher on each team? The games to date have been pretty hard on the two pitching staffs.

Washington is setting a pretty fast pace in the American league. It will be interesting to see how the team shows up against Boston and Philadelphia.

Pitcher Dubuc of the Detroit Americans appears to be in fine form this spring. Holding St. Louis to three hits, getting two hits in three times up and scoring two runs is pretty good.

The Brooklyn Nationals have played three championship games in their new park. Only three runs have been scored against them, but all three games were defeats. This is pretty near a record.

Yale secured her fourth baseball shut-out of the year Saturday when she defeated the University of Vermont in a fast game, 5 to 0. Middlebrook, center-fielder for Yale, was the star of the game.

The University of Pennsylvania defeated the Princeton varsity in a 10-inning baseball game Saturday, 12 to 9. The two teams made 18 errors as well as many brilliant plays. A triple steal by Pennsylvania in the last inning was a feature.

ASTON VILLA IS FOOTBALL WINNER

LONDON—The final game for association football cup was played at Crystal Palace on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the Aston Villa team over Sunderland by one goal. No less than 7000 supporters of the rival teams visited London from the provinces, and an enormous crowd of at least 100,000 people was present on the field.

AMERICAN COTTON CONSUMPTION
NEW YORK—American cotton mills are not showing any signs of decreasing consumption, if the March records are any index to the situation. Census figures of 485,182 bales absorbed during that month make March the third best month of consumption this season. That compares with an average for the seven months of 479,200 bales each so that March was somewhat better than an average month.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ELECTS
DONALDSONVILLE, La.—At the final session of the Louisiana State Library Association, United States Senator John R. Thornton of Alexandria was chosen to head the organization for the ensuing year.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Lehigh University defeated the Carlisle Indian school at lacrosse, Saturday, 2 goals to 1.

The Johns Hopkins University lacrosse team defeated the Harvard varsity Saturday, 6 goals to 3.

The Staten Island soccer football team defeated Columbia University Saturday, 5 goals to 1.

The University of Pennsylvania soccer football team defeated the Yale varsity Saturday, 2 goals to 1.

University of Pennsylvania easily defeated the University of Virginia in their dual track meet Saturday, 64 points to 35.

The Johns Hopkins University track team defeated Annapolis academy in a dual track and field meet Saturday, 60 points to 28.

W. J. Kennedy of the Illinois A. C. won the St. Louis marathon run Saturday, in 3h. 2m. 2-5s. The distance was the full marathon course of 26 miles 385 yards.

The Olympics soccer football team won the Marshall cup, Saturday, defeating Andover, in the final match, 2 goals to 1. Andover has held the cup the past two years.

W. J. Travis of Garden City won the open spring golf tournament of the Englewood Country Club, Saturday, defeating H. T. Cook of Lawrenceville in the final, 2 to 1.

Fritz Carlson of Minneapolis won the Boston Athletic Association marathon run Saturday, covering the 24.6 miles in 2h. 25m. 14-3s. Andrew Sockalexis of Oldtown, Me., was second and H. J. Smith, New York, third.

Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, Philadelphia, won the national court tennis doubles championship for the second successive time Saturday, defeating Payne Whitney and M. S. Barger, New York, in the final round, 6-4, 6-4, 6-0.

Washington University won the varsity rowing championship of the Pacific coast Saturday, defeating Leland Stanford, Jr., University and University of California in their three-cornered race over a three-mile course in 17m. 54s. Leland Stanford, Jr., University won the freshman championship.

The sophomores won the interclass track championship of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Saturday, with 49½ points. The seniors were second with 29; the juniors third with 28½; and the freshmen last with 19. C. C. Clough '14 established a new record in the shot put for the institute with a put of 43ft. 3-3-5in.

The seventh regiment, N. Y. N. G., tennis team defeated the Harvard varsity players, who were playing as individuals, in a dual meet Saturday, 6 matches to 3. Head Coach Howard Jones of the Yale varsity football squad has shifted Captain Ketchum from center to end and will try him in that position next fall. Ketchum has always played center and been rated as an all-American man.

QUALIFIES FOR NATIONAL TEAM

PORTLAND, Me.—National Rifle Association Judge Wallace Knight reports that Capt. Philip M. Johnson of the Deering (Me.) high school rifle team has been officially chosen by the war department to shoot on the team that will defend the honor of the United States against Great Britain and Australia in the international small bore match.

Captain Johnson is the only schoolboy rifleman in this country who is to receive this honor. For this team 50 men are chosen from the best shots in the country. To win a place on this all-star team is a severe test of marksmanship. On his qualification targets Johnson's total was 980 out of a possible 1000, which was an average of 196, two points higher than necessary.

PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON IN FIRST PLACES

Two Major Leagues Start Today on Second Full Week's Play of Championship Season of 1913

EXPECT IMPROVEMENT

The two major baseball leagues enter upon their second full week of the championship season of 1913 today and by Saturday every eastern team will have played in every eastern city on the circuits and every western team will have done the same in the West.

In the American league the Washington club has maintained its hold on first place and is yet to be defeated. While there is no denying the fact that Manager Griffith has his team going nicely, it must be remembered that the team has played but one team in the league to date, that team being New York.

Philadelphia has maintained a firm hold on second place and has been facing Boston. Five games have been played and the Athletics have won four of them. This is a rather unsatisfactory showing for the followers of the Boston world's champions. All that can be said at this time is that Manager Mack has brought his players to the starting point with a view to getting away with a good lead, while the Boston players have not yet struck the form showed by them last year.

Four western clubs are making a hard fight for the next positions, Cleveland having the best record to date, with Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis following in order. Detroit is showing up surprisingly well without Cobb, and promises to be more of a factor in the championship race than was at first predicted. Boston is just now occupying seventh place, with New York last. These two teams are qualified to hold places much higher up in the standing, and the next week should find them beginning to show their true form and climbing upwards.

Philadelphia has taken command of the National League clubs. President Locke's team has been playing very good baseball and the fact that it has won three games by 1 to 0 scores would indicate that the pitching and fielding departments of the team are in very good shape. Pittsburgh is coming up to expectations and is going in much better form than was the case a year ago.

New York has faced Boston in five games and has won four of them. The team is fully as fast on the bases as a year ago and Manager McGraw is driving the players hard in order to try to get the same early-season lead he had last year.

Chicago and St. Louis are battling for fourth position and whatever there is to choose between them seems to be in favor of the former. Brooklyn is in sixth place, but has been playing some very good baseball. Three games have been lost by 1 to 0 scores and two of them were due to errors by the same outfielder.

The pitchers are showing splendid form and the team should improve as the season goes on. Boston is in seventh place with Cincinnati last. Boston has been facing the champions and while the results have been unsatisfactory, the team has shown some promising baseball and should get victories in later games. Cincinnati has started out poorly. The team has won but one game and Manager Tinker must do a whole lot of hard work in order to get it into first-division form.

PENFIELD WILL COACH FRESHMEN

PRINCETON, N. J.—Announcement was made here today by the Princeton athletic board of control that Wilder G. Penfield, one of the varsity tackles last year, will act as head coach for the Tiger freshman football eleven next year. Penfield will succeed H. L. Dowd '09, who has coached the Tiger first-year men several times since his graduation with considerable success.

This selection coming close after the appointments of Andrews and Bluthenthal as next year's varsity coaches shows that the policy of the board of control is to choose men who are in active touch with the new game. Penfield was president of the class of 1913 in junior year and is one of the most popular men in college. He has been a member of the wrestling team and is manager of the Tiger baseball nine. His home is in Hudson, Wisconsin, and he prepared for Princeton at Galahad school.

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE GAMES
West Point 9, Harvard 7.
Yale 5, Vermont 0.
Union 4, Tufts 3.
Cornell 4, Holy Cross 3.
Amherst 13, Springfield 5. M. C. A. 5.
Dean Academy 6, Connecticut A. C. 0.
Maine 5, Colby 2.
Brown 14, Colgate 2.
Bowdoin 10, Trinity 8.
Pennsylvania 12, Princeton 9.
Rutgers 10, Wesleyan 3.
St. Johns 5, Antiochia 0.
Vanderbilt 7, Reusseler 1.
Illinois 6, Iowa 1.
Chicago 13, Northwestern 1.
Rochester 3, New Hampshire State 1.
Washington & Lee 8, No. Carolina 7.
Virginia 13, Georgetown 3.
Niagara 8, Rochester University 0.
Lafayette 10, Stevens 0.
Maryland A. C. 8, Johns Hopkins 2.
Penn State 8, Dickinson 0.
Gettysburg 7, Bucknell 5.
Swarthmore 10, Lehigh 9.

NEWTON ARCHERS HOLD BIG SHOOT PATRIOTS DAY

Men, Women and Children Take Part in Various Competitions Arranged for and All Enjoy Sport Greatly

SOME SCORES ARE GOOD

NEWTON, Mass.—Twenty-four archers gathered at the archery range on the Newton Center playground on Saturday to participate in the archery tournament held by "The Newton Archers," as the local archery club is called. The extremely high wind made good scoring impossible, but did not detract from the pleasure the archers experienced in getting together again.

The Newton Archers are unique in that it has among their membership several youthful archers under 13 years of age, who are making rapid progress, and in the interest of these younger members, two special rounds were arranged for at some of the shorter ranges, one called a junior team round consisting of 96 arrows at 30 yards, and another called the special juvenile round consisting of 24 arrows at 40 yards, 30 yards and 25 yards respectively.

In the morning the men shot the American round, consisting of 30 arrows at 60 yards, 50 yards and 40 yards respectively, the ladies shot the Columbia round consisting of 24 arrows at 30 yards, 40 yards and 30 yards respectively, and the children shot the junior team round. In the afternoon the men shot the team round consisting of 96 arrows at 60 yards, the ladies shot the national round consisting of 48 arrows at 60 yards and 24 arrows at 50 yards, while the children shot the special juvenile round. Several of the archers did not finish the rounds and so did not turn in their scores, but those who did finish turned in the following scores:

AMERICAN ROUND		Hits Score	
S. W. Wilder	73	376	
F. J. Jovely	66	348	
C. L. Smith	66	306	
L. E. Speer	65	293	
Ellis Speer	64	292	

TEAM ROUND		Hits Score	
G. P. Bryant	77	351	
R. P. Gray	70	294	
S. W. Wilder	61	270	
C. L. Smith	60	232	
Ellis Speer	53	229	
L. E. Speer	51	183	

COLUMBIA ROUND		Hits Score	
Mrs. L. C. Gray	16-64	23-119	24-136
Mrs. B. P. Gray	14-78	18-76	24-140
Mrs. X. Pierce	18-70	20-72	22-120
Brewer	4-6	3-13	12-49

NATIONAL ROUND		Hits Score	
Mrs. B. P. Gray	27-105	19-85	46-170
Mrs. L. C. Smith	23-81	14-48	37-129

JUNIOR TEAM ROUND		Hits Score	
B. P. Gray Jr.	10-42	11-39	14-66
Dorothy D. Smith	10-36	8-29	13-47
Teddy Badger	9-25	9-25	5-19
Emerj Anderson	6-39	6-18	10-42
Philip Wilder	0-0	1-1	5-13

SPECIAL JUVENILE ROUND		Hits Score	
Burton D. Smith	9-33	12-36	13-45
Dorothy D. Smith	1-3	7-31	5-19
Philip Wilder	0-0	2-6	7-25
Walter Jones	0-0	2-6	7-25

HACKETT OUT FOR PRACTISE WORK

NEW YORK—H. H. Hackett, picked as one of the American doubles pair for the Davis cup tennis matches against the Australians, made his first appearance yesterday in the preparatory practice for the international competitions. Hackett paired with W. M. Hall, with whom he was rated at No. 2 on the ranking list for 1912, and the pair split sets with T. R. Pell and F. C. Inman at 7-5, 3-6, 9-7, 6-8.

The match was played on the clay court of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club. During the first three sets Hall rather eclipsed Hackett. Hackett, however, was at his old trick of finding the openings in the close games, his work being strong in the third set.

FRED KELLY TO COME EAST

LOS ANGELES—Fred W. Kelly of the University of Southern California, the Olympic champion hurdler, who recently ran 120 yards over the high obstacles in the world's record time of 15s., has announced his intention of being a competitor in Amateur Athletic Union events to be decided in the East during June. Kelly is desirous of showing athletes of the East that his win in the Olympic games, in which he beat James I. Wendell of Wesleyan, the present American intercollegiate champion, and other high record men, can be duplicated, when he meets the best men in the vicinity of New York.

HENRY F. HOWE HONORED

In honor of Henry F. Howe, who has completed 50 years' service as a Sunday school teacher, at a special service held at the First Parish church, Meeting House hill, Dorchester, yesterday, a bronze tablet erected in the vestry was dedicated.

CAMBRIDGE IN GOLF TIE WITH OXFORD TEAM

Annual Match Between Two Great English Universities Ends in 4 to 4 Score

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—For the second year in succession the Oxford and Cambridge golf match was tied, both sides winning four matches. There were some good players in both teams, and at times some excellent play was seen; but there was no very striking feature in the competition, and a level match was the result of some steady but not brilliant golf. The two captains, C. Gardiner Hill, Cambridge, and G. D. Forrester, Oxford, never touched their best form; and though the former won, his score was not very good, being 80. Humphries, Walls and Richardson won their matches easily for Cambridge, and for Oxford M. Tennant played well and secured his match easily, as also did J. R. Platt, F. G. McQuer and G. B. Crole. The scores were:

OXFORD		CAMBRIDGE	
G. D. Forrester	80	C. Gardiner Hill	82
F. G. McQuer	81	R. B. Humphries	77
M. Tennant	81	R. G. C. Verburgh	81
R. V. Hardley	82	J. B. Neill	80
J. R. Platt	82	M. Wosnam	81
G. B. Crole	83	R. B. Vincent	81
R. H. Johnson	84	R. S. Richardson	85
Total	648	Total	648

Each university has now won 16 times, while there have been three drawn matches, of which two were the last two games played. This may lead the authorities to select teams of nine men each, which would be more likely to yield definite results.

DALY TO MEET HARVARD MEN THIS EVENING

Former Crimson Football Player and Coach Will Instruct Candidates for Quarterback

C. D. Daly, the famous football player and coach at Harvard in past years, will meet a doz. of the most promising candidates for the quarterback position on the team tonight at a dinner in the Hotel Victoria. After the dinner he will give these men some special instruction in playing the position so that they may have some working knowledge to start the season with. In doing this Coach Daly hopes to be accomplishing something toward solving the problem of filling the quarterback position on the Crimson eleven next fall.

Of the men who will meet him tonight, only one is an "H" man, this being F. J. Bradley, who played substitute halfback to Captain Wendell in the games last fall. Others who will be guests of Mr. Daly tonight are E. W. Mahan, the star player and captain of last fall's freshman team; Rollins, an end from the same team; W. E. Bright '14, B. C. Cartmell '16, T. J. Coolidge '15, J. A. Doherty '16, M. J. Logan '15, E. G. Swigert '15, D. C. Watson '16.

TROPHY ROOM AT N. Y. A. C. OPENED

NEW YORK—Members of the New York Athletic Club had their first view yesterday at the new trophy room of the organization, which was opened for inspection after being in process of rearrangement and construction for several months past. Artistically arranged in the former board room of the clubhouse in Central park south, the many links with the past of sport of many branches promise to make the room which contains the relics of bygone days one in which the veterans of the organization and athletes of several generations ago will find special delight.

Included in the collection are upward of 100 banners won by different teams of the organization since the inception of the club, as well as contributions of prizes and trophies by oldtime athletes who are not members of the New York Athletic Club, who showed their willingness to aid in the formation of a museum, some of the relics in which date back to 1832.

The committee which has just completed its labors to the end of turning the room over to the club members was composed of Dr. B. F. O'Connor, chairman, Alfred H. Curtis, George D. Phillips, Harry E. Buermeyer, and Walter S. Wilson.

HARVARD GOLF TRIALS STARTED

Trials for the Harvard varsity golf team begin today, when the following matches will be played at the Oakley Country Club: S. E. Elliott '14 vs. F. Dazey '14, and R. M. Baker '15 vs. F. Sargent '14. F. V. Burton '14 vs. H. De Courcy '15, and B. Nichols '15 vs. E. P. Allis '15. Freshmen are not eligible for the university team this spring, but will be eligible for the team which will represent the university at the intercollegiate next fall.

Trials for the varsity and freshman tennis teams will begin tomorrow. All men wishing to compete for either the university or freshman team must hand in their names to H. G. Smith '13.

OUTLOOK FOR COLUMBIA MEN SEEMS BRIGHT

Track Squad at New York University, Despite Loss of Harry S. Babcock, Should Make Strong Showing This Season

LARGE NUMBER OUT

NEW YORK—Despite the fact that the Columbia University track team will be without the services of Harry S. Babcock, one of the best athletes in college circles last year, prospects of turning out a strong athletic team at the Morningside Heights institution appear to be quite bright at the present time. The only contest in which Columbia will take part outside of the Pennsylvania relays and the intercollegiate is a dual meet with Princeton that will be held on South field May 10.

Coach B. J. Webers, the former world's champion sprinter, has a squad of between 25 and 100 men out for the team. For the first time that he has been in charge of South field he has instituted a series of weekly handicap meets with a cross-country run every second week. By their means he has brought out a wealth of new material and given his veterans some good practice. Some of the new men give every sign of becoming stars before their days of competition are over.

Gertz and Vollmer appear to be two exceptionally good freshmen. The former is a long-distance man of the first caliber, and has had little difficulty in showing the way in the Van Amringe cross-country runs, while Vollmer in the quarter-mile has won most of the honors in the handicap meets. He showed his speed in a trial race the other day when he outgassed MacDonald, a member of the varsity one-mile relay team and next to Captain Bonsib one of the best quarter-milers that Columbia has, and best him easily in a sprint down the stretch.

Randall, the youngster whose high jumping promises to be a factor in the intercollegiate is another star freshman. In practice last fall he was clearing six feet without difficulty, and in the handicap events he has done 5ft. 10in. without exerting himself. J. W. Herring, a junior, who came to Columbia from Oberlin, seems

THE HOME FORUM

Socrates as a Moralist

In the "Protagoras" Plato shows Socrates asking the Sophist, his worthy antagonist, leading questions as to the unity of moral qualities. He says, "Are wisdom, and temperance, and courage, and justice, and holiness, five names of the same thing? or has each of the names a separate underlying essence?" no one of them being like any other one of them? Protagoras thinks that the five names have each a separate object and that all of them are parts of virtue, but not in the same way that the parts of gold are like each other. Under fire of the Socratic questioning, Protagoras soon tries to qualify his statement a little, saying that four out of the five qualities are to some extent similar and that the fifth, which is courage, is very different from the other four. For, he says, many men are utterly unrighteous and ignorant who are nevertheless remarkable for their courage.

Socrates then proceeds to show, however, that the courage of ignorance is not true courage at all. He only is truly courageous who is wise, who understands all things concerned in the affair wherein he is supposed to show courage. He says, "The wisest are also the most confident, and being the most confident are the bravest, and upon that view again wisdom will be courage." It is not courage to brave a danger of which one is ignorant.

Socrates then goes on to say that no man chooses evil for its own sake but only through ignorance. They choose what they think will bring them pleasure, overlooking the later evils that may follow a wrong choice, and failing to see that the choice of wisdom is the choice of good, for that alone has lasting pleasure. Therefore he sees that salvation consists in the right choice.

Unfelt Servitude

There's but one liberty of heart and soul
A thing of beauty, an unfelt control—
A flow, as waters flow in solitude,
Of gentle feeling, passioned, though subdued.
When love and virtue and religion join
To weave their bonds of bliss, their chains divine,
And keep the heaven-illumined heart
They fill
Softly communing with itself and still
In the sole freedom that can please the good,
A mild and mental, unfelt servitude.
—John Ruskin.

DUTCH WINDMILL IN AMERICA



SCENE AT "CROW'S NEST," FORMER SUMMER HOME OF JOSEPH JEFFERSON, BUZZARDS BAY, MASS.

A PART from the interest attaching to this windmill as a part of the landscape which pleased the eye of Joseph Jefferson, the famous tip Van Winkle of popular memory, this picture affords an opportunity to compare modern devices with those of an older day. In the background is seen one of the most up-to-date types of windmills, the sort that star the lonely reaches of the south shore of Massachusetts and have their own picturesque when rightly treated. The old Dutch mill is more picturesque, though the round steel fan of the modern mill has the advantage of being less conspicuous and may be covered in below as one may choose. The tall, gaunt derrick of steel which supports the modern mill is admittedly not a cynosure of neighboring eyes, when unadorned.

Household Decorator

A woman in Chicago has worked up a splendid business in household decorating. She found that there was a demand for some person with artistic taste who would help to oversee the interior decorating of homes. Toward this end she made a special study of the subject and eventually opened an attractive studio in a leading office building, says Opportunity. She either aids the housewife in selecting the proper furnishings for her home or undertakes to supervise the entire work herself. In fact she has been so successful that her services are much sought and she is hardly able to meet the demands. Her first requisite is a fund of ideas. Then she keeps in close touch with the stores and the new stocks they are carrying. She has been able to prove to her patrons that her services really result in a saving, because of her knowledge of goods and prices.

Open my eyes to visions bright
With beauty and with wonder lit.
—Louis Untermeyer.

ON THE WORKER IN THE HOME

AMONG the many discussions of the domestic service problem, with their arguments for the employer or for the employee, is one in the Atlantic Monthly. The gist of the pronouncement is that household work must necessarily always be unlike work of any other sort. The home can never be run on a basis of mechanical exactness like a factory. If it is so run it ceases to be a home. Everybody then flees from it and stays away as long as possible and guests hesitate to darken the doors. Examples of homes that are run on the factory system are known to most of us, and we are pretty generally agreed that they are not homes.

The coming of an unexpected guest, for example, must always in some de-

Ozarks in a Few Words

An average altitude of about 1400 feet, sugarloaf hills, with here and there level plateaus, a limestone formation similar to Kentucky, many caves, numerous springs, clear water streams, the land, where not cleared, timbered with oak, walnut, hickory, chinquapin and hazel, a soil richly fertilized with the dissolving limestone of ages—and you have the Ozark mountains.

Some Sun Flower Names

It is an interesting fact of flower nomenclature that the splendid Greek word for sun, helios, is given to such diverse members of the familiar garden phalanx as the big jolly sunflower and the exquisite heliotrope. The latter name means turning to the sun, from a habit of the flowers not often observed. The other of course means merely sunflower, though this flower is also supposed to follow the sun around the horizon, and even to turn its face waiting for the rising after it has hidden the sun good night at the west. Helianthemum is one of the charmingly named rock-rose family, the frostweed, which opens only when the sun shines. The helichrysum is a garden variety of immortelles, of a bright gold color which explains the name.

Christian life is a campaign not an excursion.—William Watson.

The Redwoods

Like tufted arrows, straight and tall,
Down hurled by some titanic hand,
Against the purple sky they stand
And tremble on the mountain wall.
From gulfs where limpid waters cry,
From deep ravine and fern lined cop,
They lift their shafts of glory up
To touch the glory of the sky.
They run from cape to cape and free
Their purgent breath on every gale:
They ban where winding rivers trail
Their scented currents to the sea.
O temples, reared to moon and sun,
To crown the glories of the hills,
Perennial joy thy beauty thrills
And all thy aisles with music run!
—D. S. Richardson.
The resurrection of Jesus is the great
yea of God to all man's longings for
immortality.—Reuben Thomas.

FUTURIST ART AND PURE DESIGN

A RECENTLY published contention on the part of the futurist or post-impressionist advocates in painting is that painting is only following the example of music, in separating itself definitely from imitation and becoming an independent art of line and color. But the argument is somewhat shaken by the music now being put forward as an example of that art under the influence of ideals of the post-impressionists. Music of this futurist variety would seem to be far more imitative of existing sounds than classic music was. It is described as sounding like the crashing of delicate china, for example, or the reverberation of chords when a harp is accidentally shocked so that all its strings sound at once. The impression which the modern or romantic school of music made on ears accustomed to the simplicities of classic outline was

that there were "too many notes," and this is much what one feels in looking at an impressionist canvas, so they say. There is a jumble of many hints, none of which is allowed to work out a clear and defined impression. But even granting that the new art is following in the steps of music, it would seem as if the exchange of copies of natural objects for a sort of abstract line and color is already seen in what is termed pure design. The students of Denman Ross in Boston have said that this was entirely Mr. Ross' purpose—to practise composing line and color in an abstract way, without reference to already existing forms and by a definitely studied color scale that corresponded, in its basis of correct color-harmony, to the musical scale. But the products of this experimentation have never lacked coherence and order as is charged against the post-impressionists' work.

One reason why the developing music sounded as if there were too many notes was because the music had to be examined on the wing. Taken phrase by phrase and voice by voice, as one studies it out on the keyboard, the music of Beethoven and Schumann and Brahms was more intelligible. But the post-impressionist paintings seem to the novice not definite; he cannot resolve them into recognizable units of form and coherent ideas. The hints of form here and there seem to be the exception. Here it would seem as if the analogy with music breaks down. Music as it developed from a merely imitative art to an independent art progressed by degrees of slowly increasing complexity. The development of this futurist art looks to the outsider as if one had jumped suddenly into the midst of the pool and begun a vigorous splashing, which broke up all semblance of order in the wavy surface. Therefore there are those who think that progress along lines of pure design would more nearly represent in painting a progress similar to that of music.

Looking for Goodness

Do not look for wrong and evil—
You will find them if you do;
As you measure for your neighbor
He will measure back to you.
Look for goodness, look for gladness—
You will meet them all the while;
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile.
—Alice Carey.

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Definitive Value of Gates

Tall gate-posts, besides their desirability to hold a gate and their ornamental worth, have frequently an added value in the way of definitizing the path of entrance, shutting it off from the surrounding landscape. Thus they give often a picturelike outlook. At one of the conspicuously beautiful places bordering Long Island sound, one where the entrance is in the rear of the property, there can be seen, says a writer in the Craftsman, a gate-post vista of extreme attraction. Its posts terminate on either side a high severely plain concrete wall, covered heavily with vines. In construction they also are very plain like square columns with flat copings on their tops. No gate hangs between them. They simply stand as a side frame to the landscape picture which they confine, directing the eye across the road, over a flat marshy meadow, then up to meet a slight elevation covered with ragged, dark-looking pine trees, interspersed now and then with scrub oak.

In itself this view is not particularly lovely, that is, not until it is seen from between the gate-posts when its too extended range is limited and the quality given of a picture. It then becomes poetic on days when overhung with mists; brilliant when touched by sunshine or autumn foliage, and at twilight tender, unusually distant and melancholy. Artists have sat between these gate-posts perpetuating the view on their canvases. It seems to inspire them because they see it first from between the posts. Before their erection, no one noticed the beauty or the artistic quality of this particular strip of outlying country.

Prize Contest Reversed

Charles Dana Gibson was amused to receive at his studio a printed circular, signed by an automobile firm, that said: "You are cordially invited to participate in our grand \$100 prize drawing contest. Each participant may submit one or more drawings advertising our automobile, and the winner will receive a grand cash prize of \$100. Drawings must be sent prepaid, they must be original and all unsuccessful drawings will remain the property of the undersigned." Mr. Gibson, who, according to the New York Times, can scarcely be persuaded to make drawings at \$1000 apiece, smiled over this printed circular and then he took a sheet of newspaper, still smiling, he wrote to the automobile firm: "You are cordially invited to participate in my grand \$10 prize automobile contest. Each participant may submit one or more automobiles, fully equipped, of his own manufacture, and the winner will receive a grand cash prize of \$10 in gold. The automobiles submitted should be brand new and must be shipped f. o. b. New York. The unsuccessful automobiles will remain the property of the undersigned."—Buffalo Commercial.

Courage and Victory

"Be of good courage," is the very best advice that can be given to a human being, for good courage will never acknowledge defeat, never be cast down, never despair. It holds, "We fall to rise, are baffled to fight better," it breathes an invincible hope of final victory.—Aymie Martindale in Churchman.

Profiting by Society

From my earliest days I have avoided society as much as I could decorously, for I received more pleasure in the cultivation and improvement of my own thoughts than in walking up and down among the thoughts of others. Yet as you know I have never avoided the intercourse of men distinguished by virtue and genius; of genius because it warmed and invigorated me by my trying to keep pace with it; of virtue that if I had any of my own it might be called forth by such vicinity.—Walter Savage Landor.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Wise Solon of Athens

The story of the wise Solon as told by the historian Herodotus shows the Greek love of wisdom. Solon had made laws for the Athenians at their own request and they had bound themselves to keep the laws for 10 years, unless Solon himself should change any of them. When the laws were made Solon went off on a journey, intending to remain away 10 years so that he could not be compelled to change any of his laws. He knew that they were good laws and that the Greeks were bound to them by their pledge. In his travels Solon came to the court of Croesus, the Lydian King, whose treasures were so great that his name still today stands for great riches. After Croesus had shown Solon all through his treasury he said, "O Solon, you have wandered far and you are a very wise man. Tell me who of all the men you have seen is the happiest?" For Croesus thought that Solon would of course say that Croesus, with his vast riches, was the most fortunate.

But Solon began to tell Croesus the story of a man who lived in Athens, in a well governed commonwealth not in riches but in comfort. He thought that such a man was the happiest of men. But Croesus, was not satisfied and further

Inquired whom Solon judged the next happiest.

This time Solon chose Cleobis and Biton, two youths who were famed for their skill and who were victorious in the games, but they were not rich. Once when it was necessary that their mother should be at the temple at a certain time and the oxen for her chariot had not arrived, the two sons bowed themselves under the chariot yoke and drew their mother in triumph to the temple in the sight of all the people. Croesus was vexed because Solon would not adjudge him even second place and Solon then went on to tell Croesus that many men who abound in wealth are unhappy, while many poor men are happy. No human being, Solon thought, has all advantages, and riches seemed to him by no means one of the most important.

Today's Puzzle

I am composed of seven letters. I am made up of one third of war, one seventh of a bayonet, one seventh of a general, one third of a gun, one third of law, one fifth of union, one third of spy. My whole is the name of a Roman leader.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE
PUZZLE
Rocky.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, April 21, 1913

Chicago and Civic Music

CHICAGO is a great convention city, and it is a common belief that Chicago views the convention wholly in a commercial light—that it means to her so many carloads or so many trainloads of visitors, so many hotel guests, so much in per capita expenditure—and nothing more. Such a belief does injustice to Chicago. That city would be neither the progressive nor the prosperous community she is if she proceeded about the handling of conventions or any other important matters on such coldly material and narrow lines. There can be no gainsaying that Chicago has a sharp eye for business, but she also has a sharp eye for the things that make for the solid foundation of her communal life. There is never a great gathering in Chicago from which some permanent good is not extracted by its leading and thoughtful citizens. The gathering, whether it be associated with an exposition or a national political convention, reveals the need at home of something that is lacking, and steps are at once taken to supply it. No great city in the world is more conscious of her shortcomings, her deficiencies, than Chicago. No great city in the world is struggling more earnestly and persistently to overcome them.

This week Chicago is entertaining the National Federation of Musical Clubs. Delegates representing over 400 organizations, with a membership of 45,000, are present. This gathering manifests itself as a festival, the eighth in the history of the federation. It is an event in music. It might easily come and go, however, leaving little save pleasant memories behind. But Chicago is taking advantage of its presence to organize a Civic Musical Association, something she has long needed, something that is needed in every considerable town and city in the country.

Civic music is too often left to those who are without the requisite qualifications. It becomes mixed with ordinary municipal affairs. It even becomes involved in local politics. Great sums of money are being expended in these days to promote popular musical taste and culture in communities. There is little or no organization. Private energy, and frequently political influence, have much to do with the expenditures. Reform is necessary. Its necessity has been felt in Chicago. Before the present week passes Chicago, in all probability, will have organized a local Civic Musical Association, and there is likelihood that this will be the beginning of a movement that will spread throughout the nation. The movement is reported to be of large municipal significance. It is this and more. If it shall be carried out to the extent of its possibilities, it will give tone and character to the musical taste of the mass of the American people domiciled in towns and cities. One culture inevitably leads to another, and an improvement in popular musical taste should influence for the better popular leanings, longings and aspirations in general.

A Place for Expert Control

THERE are few posts at Washington needing expert supervision as much as the census bureau does. Gathering, compiling, publishing and interpreting statistics of the nation is not a task that Congress is able to outline save in its direct, broader features. So from the days of the first incumbent, down to the present director of the decennial numbering of the people, Presidents have won or failed in exercise of discretionary power according as they have selected men competent for the task and as they have backed their nominees in efforts to balk spoilers of both parties who scruple not to impair the service by loading it with inefficient enumerators.

The nation had reason to suppose that President Wilson would incline to select for the place a man with some knowledge of the problem of collection and use of statistics and their precise place as data on which generalizations can be based by lawmakers and by social reformers. He has named a man with a good record of administrative ability as a captain of industry, but no knowledge of census-taking. Of course the new appointee, if confirmed by the Senate, will not presume to change substantially any detail of the 1910 census publicity scheme; and long before the next census is shaped he may be out of office. The post is one that the present incumbent, Mr. Durand, is competent to fill as long as he cares to; and if he does not care to retain the place, his successor should be a man of the same type and have had the same sort of schooling for the place.

Bringing Alfalfa Farther East

ALFALFA had been cultivated in the far West and Southwest for many years before any attempt was made to introduce it into the middle western states. A great drought in southern Nebraska and northern Kansas about ten years ago destroyed all the fodder in those sections, and this led in the following season to the planting of wide areas of the hardy alfalfa. Since then the area of cultivation has been spreading annually. It thrives, on becoming acclimated, where other fodder crops fail. It has been planted with almost equal success in the dry and wet lands. It is adapted to irrigation and resistant to drought. Transmissouri farmers have not ceased to wonder even yet how they ever managed to get on without it. Kansas alone has about 1,000,000 acres in alfalfa, and surrounding states have increased its cultivation relatively.

Experiment stations have been engaged in the work of introducing alfalfa into the different states for several years. It has been grown in New York and New Jersey and in the New England states to some extent. Alfalfa hay and alfalfa meal are now regular, practically staple, articles of commerce. Notwithstanding, the cultivation of the grass has been neither as widespread nor as extensive as might have been expected, and the information contained in the Monitor regarding renewed interest in its cultivation in the middle West comes as welcome intelligence to those who have seen some of the benefits that have followed its introduction beyond the Missouri.

It is said that about \$1,000,000 is at the disposal of different organizations in the middle western states having for their purpose

the promotion of alfalfa planting. These organizations are in part agricultural, in part industrial and in part commercial. The object in view is to encourage the cultivation of a crop that promises stability. The returns from it, whether it be made into feed for merchantable purposes or employed on the home farm for fodder, are large and regular. Its widespread cultivation is taken by business and money interests in the nature of an assurance of the solvency of the countryside. It is one of the most dependable of crops.

Our article on the subject told interestingly of the manner in which the organizations are working to promote cultivation of alfalfa on a large scale in Illinois, Michigan and Ohio. These states have been planting alfalfa to a considerable extent, Ohio having put in about 23,000 acres two years ago; but what is needed is a more general permanent system of alfalfa cropping, and this is the end toward which the energies of the different organizations are directed. If alfalfa shall take root in Ohio in the larger sense, that will be its farthest point East for the present. But it still remains to be seen what may be done throughout New England. There is a strong belief that it can be adapted to the soil of the six states in this section, and experiments are being carried on with the view of establishing that fact. In the meantime, the wider the alfalfa area in the middle West the more reason will there be to expect an increase in the meat output and a general lowering of the cost of living. For alfalfa gives freedom to many products used for feed and fodder that can be thrown into the general foodstuff supply.

BALTIMORE, MD., offers a striking illustration of the force of Henry W. Longfellow's admonition, "Learn to labor and to wait."

Another way of putting it would be to say that the experience of Baltimore affords the latest exemplification in a large way of the now universally recognized fact that it pays to advertise. Baltimore articles in the Monitor have told in a graphic manner how that city has been awakened in these later years to a proper sense of its advantages, and how this awakening has been followed by expansion and development without a parallel in its history. It must not be assumed, however, that there is anything accidental about this, for quite the contrary would be the truth.

Baltimore four or five years ago was like a merchant who having packed his store with a stock of goods, and being desirous of selling them, forgot to take down his shutters. The crowds rushed by his closed windows without dreaming that so many good things could be found inside. Baltimore's shutters were up. Suddenly it was decided to take them down. To do this, to interest people who had become somewhat indifferent, to rehabilitate the stock, to repaint and redecorate, and put the place generally in order, and then to publish to the world that business would be resumed on a different basis; to get the newspapers of the country to talk about the change for the better, to invite excursionists, to accommodate and entertain conventions, to go in for publicity on a big scale—all this took time and cost money, and doubtless Baltimore wondered often whether it was all worth while.

It apparently has no doubt on this subject now. When the real change set in it set in very quickly and on a great scale. Baltimore has become a better-built city, a better looking city, a better governed city in the last few years. Its trade has grown immensely. Its industries have increased. It possesses a higher civic spirit. It is apparently on the direct road to the greatness its earlier inhabitants were so certain was in store for it. There is a stronger desire on every side to make it a pleasant home as well as a busy commercial community.

Baltimore is fulfilling the promises made for it by a disinterested and generous American press on the strength of the splendid work done by its publicity department. And now that Baltimore is doing finely in every particular it should not forget the forces that entered into the doing of it; the forces with which it was wont at times to become impatient, nor should it by any means overlook any possibility of testifying to the fact that it pays to advertise.

The Woman Police Officer

LOGIC of the demand that woman shall have something to say about making the laws also calls for her employment in enforcing the same, especially as laws have to do with women's welfare. States or cities that have authorized women to administer laws in connection with popular education have led the way, and with results that no critic can successfully challenge. Philadelphia, under its reform administration, is doing many things that take it out of the class of conservative communities and that give the lie to the old saying about its combined corruption and contentment. One of its innovations, modeled on the success of the experiment in Los Angeles, has been enlistment of two women on the police force, to do for women, either under arrest or in peril of it, those things which common sense tells any candid person can better be done by a woman than by a man.

What Philadelphia has done other eastern cities will probably do in due time. Urban life in its relation to woman's existence as a renter of lodgings, earner of her own living, user of the streets, and frequenter of places of recreation, is forcing new ideals of policing. The testimony of trained women who have made a study of social problems is mounting up in its demand for more recognition of women officials in settlement of issues of justice where woman stands at the bar charged with lawlessness. This demand cannot be treated with contempt. It comes from persons whose unselfishness and patriotism is equal to their exact information as to social conditions in urban centers and as to how they influence girls and women. A city that truly reverences its womanhood and really wishes administration of law to be just will, we think, put at the service of its courts women competent to do police duty among women and for women.

It is generally conceded that proper care will eliminate much of the smokiness of cities, but it is not generally conceded that proper care is taken to eliminate it. Interest seems to center mostly in estimating how much the nuisance costs annually.

THE Michigan man who has imported 500 English song birds and liberated them on his farm, has done in his own way what others are trying to do in various other ways for the advancement and brightening of American rural life.

ARBOR DAY is celebrated up and down the country at different dates. It does not make so much difference as to time, if trees are only planted.

Baltimore's Civic Advancement

Reversing Latin-American Policy

BEGINNING with Venezuela in these recent years, several Latin-American republics have at one time or another become involved in disputes with European governments over the non-payment of public loans or private debts publicly guaranteed. The case of Venezuela, which threatened to become serious in President Cleveland's time, will be readily recalled, as will also that of Santo Domingo, and, later still, that of Honduras and of Guatemala. The protection of European creditors of certain of the Latin-American republics has long been a complicating factor in the assertion and maintenance of the Monroe doctrine. The United States, under that doctrine, has felt, on the one hand, that it could not countenance coercive methods in debt collection to the extent of permitting any European nation to invade American territory, while, on the other hand, it has been compelled to assume a moral responsibility in the premises. It could not, that is, permit the Monroe doctrine to be used as a shield for peoples or persons who would not pay their just debts.

In the course of time it became the case in certain of the republics frequently disturbed by revolutions that they were unable, even if willing, to meet their financial obligations, and then it seemed necessary for the United States to face the problem of guaranteeing the payment of the indebtedness, and providing for its own indemnification by assuming control of certain of the revenues of the insolvent country. This was the course pursued in the case of Santo Domingo. The finances of this republic had become completely demoralized. It could neither pay its debts nor obtain further foreign credit. Its creditors were clamoring for relief. If the United States government would not consent to forcible collection, it was told diplomatically, it must take the responsibility of collection upon its own shoulders. The crisis arising here seemed to justify resort to the plan of revenue control long contemplated, and an American-Dominican treaty looking to the adjustment of the debts of the republic was entered upon in the spring of 1905. Under this treaty a loan of \$20,000,000 was authorized, and provision was made for a United States receivership of Dominican customs, beginning on April 1 of the year named. Since then peace has prevailed in the republic, only one disturbance of a serious nature occurring in the last eight years. The reorganization of Dominican finances has proceeded to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Every obligation has been met. The trade of the republic has greatly increased.

It will be seen that this policy had its beginning under the Roosevelt administration. The Taft administration undertook to apply it, in the first place, to the situation in Honduras. For several years the finances of that republic had been seemingly in a hopelessly tangled condition, and foreign creditors had begun to look to the United States for relief. In January, 1911, a convention providing for the conversion of the debt was signed at Washington by Secretary Knox. Under this convention it was expected that J. P. Morgan & Co. would furnish the amount necessary to clean up the Honduran debts. This loan would be made, of course, under absolute guarantees from the United States. The Senate withheld its approval. Other attempts made to carry out the Dominican principle failed. The policy of benevolent interference in Latin-American affairs received the name of "dollar diplomacy."

It is understood in Washington now that this policy is to be completely reversed by the Wilson administration. It seemed wise at its inception. The experience of Santo Domingo appeared to confirm this belief. It promised a way out for the Monroe doctrine. It promised to give greater stability to the weaker Latin republics. There is an intimation that the principle has been in some particulars abused. That is a matter for future attention. At present interest must necessarily center upon whatever plan the present administration shall offer as a substitute for the Latin-American policy of its immediate predecessors.

AS THE federation of widely distributed organizations bearing different names but all working for the elevation of the stage becomes older it also becomes more constructive in purpose and inclusive in its membership. Comparison of the program of the first convention of the Drama League of America with the scheduled addresses and discussions of the third conference opening in Chicago this week will prove this to any skeptic. During the interval friendly relations between managers, players, playwrights, playgoers and affluent patrons and patronesses of the theater have been established and fixed. Terms of amity between the reputable playhouse, the home and the school have been defined, and also given practical effect in many instances. A considerable body of literature, educational in its purpose and serviceable as a guide to a variety of folk seeking light on the technique and ethics of the drama, has been specially prepared and sent broadcast. Pecuniary aid of a tangible sort has been given to various enterprises, differing in kind but all making for untrammelled and decommercialized play production.

Delegates to this coming conference will assemble, consequently, with a sense of achievement such as few of the pioneers in the movement dared to hope for when the decision was made to give national scope to a plan that had worked well in and about Chicago. If jubilation is heard it will not be the only note. Much remains to be done, and the delegates will find awaiting them a program of business that will indicate the promoters' intention that certain problems inherent in the federation scheme shall have partial if not complete solution, and that the conference shall have its educational as well as social and administrative values.

Not the least interesting detail of the program of the conference will be the share that historians of literary development and critics of contemporary plays, men holding academic posts and engaged mainly in objective appraisal of craftsmanship, are to have in debate with actors and playgoers. The profit of such a clashing must be mutual.

There are persons who, with some show of reason be it said, claim that no more radical and significant event in the history of American education during the past decade or two can be cited than the altered attitude of the colleges and universities toward plays, playwrights and players. As the change has been registered at both state and privately-endowed institutions the ultimate net effect upon the cultural standards of the nation must be marked.

THE despatches have it that a woman has been elected police magistrate, clerk, auditor and treasurer of a Colorado city. A man was elected mayor. Why this discrimination?

Drama League Convention